North Hastings Review

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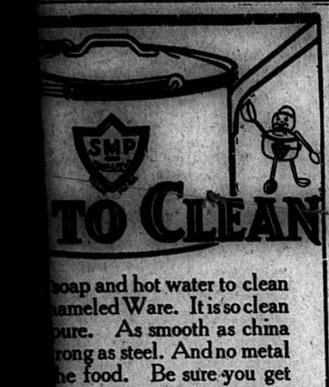

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Drury at Madoc

Premier Speaks Before Large and Enthusiastic Audience

On Wednesday evening, June 6th, the Empire theatre was packed to the doors to welcome to Madoc the Premier of this Province, the Hon. E. C. Drury. Mr. Wm. Cross acted as Chairman for the evening. Mr. Cross opened the meeting by a few words of welcome to the Premier, welcomed him irrespective of party or politics, but as the Premier of our Province. Then the Chairman introduced to the meeting Mr. John McCaffrey, the U. F. O. candidate for this district.

Mr. McCaffrey thanked the U. F. O. delegates for their nomination, and, expressing his appreciation of the honour done him, acknowledged the responsibility this nomination carried with it. In order to encourage his workers, he told of some of the work he had accomplished since his nomination. He had covered the territory from St. Peter's to Stirling and was everywhere cordially received. There seems to be little doubt of the outcome of the election, in the north. He called upon his supporters to do nothing that would in any way tarnish the cause for which they all stand, but to work together as one man, bound together by a pride in their occupation, and claimed that he would far rather go down to an honourable defeat in an honourable struggle than to win by unfair tactics. Mr. McCaffrey closed then with a plea for the votes of the electors of this constituency and promising that, if elected, he would do all he could for the welfare and prosperity of this district which he, as standard bearer represents.

The Chairman, then, in a few well-chosen words, introduced Premier Drury who spent the next two hours and twenty minutes in one of the most interesting accounts of the policy and actions of the Drury Government to which the electors of this constituency have ever had the pleasure of listening.

Mr. Drury first expressed his pleasure at being present and then started right in at the work he had on hand. He speaks of the principle critic of the Drury Government as Mr. Howard G. Ferguson, the leader of the Conservative party, who although thrown out of power by the people comes before them again, unrepentant and absolutely refraining from expressing or stating the policy he would follow on any political question.

Mr. Drury then claimed it not only as his right but also as his duty, to defend the policy the Government has followed and also to explain the character of those who would supplant it.

Mr. Ferguson re the Temperance question stated in Niagara that the Drury Government had sold $50 million worth of whiskey and made a profit of $15 million. This statement was so startling that Mr. Drury investigated and found that accurate figures were $3,254,364.61 worth of whiskey and the profit made, $777,506.86, 1-20 of the profit claimed by Mr. Ferguson. Many things in the present campaign are on a par with this one instance.

During the four years in power the Drury Government attempted to give a progressive Administration to the people of this Province. A few of the results of this Administration can be seen in the Rural Credit System; the Cooperative marketings; the English market for cattle; advanced instruction in Agriculture--records of this may be found in the Live Stock, in the Cold Storage facilities etc., a benefit to the Province amounting to millions of dollars; Forestry—fire protective system. The results of this policy may be seen in the fire losses. From 1917 to 1919 under the old Government there was a loss of ninety-nine thousand acres, and this period included the wet year of 1918. The loss under the present Government amounts to only forty-nine thousand acres. The revenue has increased three times what it was under the old administration; Education-- the Government has been more liberal with grants to the common schools, the consolidated schools, the High schools and also to the Universities. This money, although spent by the Government was not spent for the Government, because the benefits go directly back to the people. If the Government had not paid this money the people would have been compelled to do so. The examination system has become less strenuous, and this improvement has not gone as far as it should. The Social Legislation was also progressive as may seen in the Mothers' Allowance Act the Legitimation Act, the Adoption Act, and others; Roads Question---the previous Government had launched a trunk road running from Winsdor to Montreal with one lateral from Brockville to Ottawa. This road was insufficient for the needs. With the number of cars increased from 150, 000 to 300,000 the traffic is now on the highways and not on the railways. It is necessary to build adequate roads all over the province. The work done has been done with the idea of making the work, when finished, capable of duration. The money was spent on the foundation, the grades the bridges and the culverts. Less attention has been paid to the surface, but it is now a splendid piece of gravel road, which is the cheapest we could have. The charge of extravagance is the one laid at the door of the government and, to prove it it is said that the roads were improved at a cost of $72,000 per mile. But the critics neglected to add that this road extended for only one mile and nine-tenths, and it was so situated as to bear an enormous amount of traffic—about 5,000 cars a day. Here passes the traffic from the east to the west, from Hamilton to Brinkley's Corners, Guelph to Hamilton and Hamilton to Niagara. This investment was necessary on account of the investment made by the people of the Province in motor cars.. A great many of the projects handled by the Drury government were bequeathed

(Continued on Page 8.)

COMMUNICATION

Millbridge, Ont., May 28, 1923.

Dear Editor:—

After careful consideration I have decided to make public my opinion regarding the closing of the Orange Hall against the Union Sunday School here.

As it has always been understood that the Orange Hall would be open for any religious worship pertaining to the Protestant cause I was surprised on being informed that the Hall had been closed against the Union Sunday School. I wish to inform the members of L. O. L. No. 1070 that the statement regarding the Hall being used as a "playhouse" is false. There are some members, one especially, who rarely attend Lodge meetings unless they intend doing something, not to benefit the community and Lodge, but to aid in the downfall of what would be successful undertakings, and in this case a necessary, religious but undenominational cause.

I have been informed that the Hall is exempt from taxation because of it being open for religious purposes and did not think that Orangemen would try to obtain such a privilege under fraud or false pretences.

Would the members of this lodge kindly recall to memory the fact that the active workers of the Sunday School of to-day were always willing to help in any undertakings which would benefit the Orange Order.

In conclusion I would wish to say that the efforts of the party who have been the cause of such an action to have taken place, and who, perhaps, thought that they were bringing the Sunday School to a sudden close, were in vain. The officials of the Sunday School are now more determined to make their undertaking a success.

Blanche M. Franks.

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CONSULS IN TORONTO

FOREIGN COUNTRIES LARGELY REPRESENTED.

J. Enoch Thompson, Who Represents Spain, Has Done Much Good Work For His Country, But There Are Others Who, Although Less Conspicuous, Are Nevertheless Active When Occasion Requires.

Seventeen foreign countries are represented in Toronto by consuls or consular agents. This is an imposing record for a Canadian city of half a million population. In certain instances native-born Canadians act as the representative of the foreign country, and in other cases the positions are filled by natives of the countries served, or by honorary consuls. All these officials require permission from the King of Great Britain to exercise their functions, which is given in a formal document called an exequatur, signed by his Majesty personally. Consul-generals have the right to import anything for their own use free of duty, without being opened. Consuls of a lower rank as a matter of courtesy generally receive the same privilege. Several of the consuls have very gay uniforms to wear at official functions, while others attend in ordinary tweeds and worsteds.

The United States has more consular representatives in the Dominion than any other country, the number being about fifty. The American consul in Toronto has been there several years and has the reputation of being a hard worker. His duties are more numerous than he would probably care to admit.

While Japan has a consul-general at Ottawa and native Japanese as representatives of the Far East in other parts of Canada, Sir Edmund Walker acts as honorary consul-general for that country in Toronto.

While the land of the rising sun is well represented the Chinese have no consular office in Toronto although there is a considerable Chinese population in that city.

Brazil has for many years had a well-known Toronto broker acting as consul. The duties are comparatively light and principally consist of the drafting of reports to the Brazil Government and affixing vise to passports.

The consul for Honduras is another official who is not over burdened with consular duties.

Mexico has had a vice-consul in Toronto for a great many years. There was a recent change in that country's representation in Canada and several new officials have arrived during the past few months.

A native of Spain is consul for Cuba in Toronto.

Coming to European countries, both Belgium and France are represented by a distinguished French citizen who has resided in Toronto for many years, and who lost his son in the great war.

Italy has a very active consulate in Toronto where there is a prosperous and growing Italian colony. During the war many important added duties were imposed upon the consul, and Italy's reservists went overseas in great numbers to fight for the land of their birth.

The Netherlands has been given consular representation by a well-known Toronto citizen in a manufacturing and retail business.

Norway has had the services of a Norwegian who has resided in Toronto for more than twenty years.

Spain is represented in Toronto by Mr. J. Enoch Thompson, and in length of service and age he is the senior member of the consular corps, having served for thirty-three years. He was appointed honorary vice-consul of Spain in 1889. Next year he arranged the first exhibition of foreign products at the Toronto Industrial Fair, by procuring a large consignment of Spanish merchandise direct from the exporters in Spain. The queen regent of Spain recognized this enterprise of her Toronto consul by creating him a Chevalier of the Order of Isabel.

For services rendered during the Spanish-American war the Toronto vice-consul was awarded the Order of Charles III., and promoted to the grade of consul for Ontario. After twenty-five years service, he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of Isabel, and last year while in Spain his majesty honored him with a special private audience.

Germany has not re-established its consulate in Toronto. For many years that country was represented by a well-known German who had resided in Toronto for a considerable time and carried on a manufacturing business. It was several days after the outbreak of war, August 4, 1914, before instructions were given by the Canadian Government to close the German consulate at Toronto. The German consul was always active in promoting Canadian-German trade relations. He died on board ship last year on his way to England.

Greece has an official at Montreal. When the British Minister at Athens took his departure from that city as a protest against the execution of five Cabinet Ministers, the question arose as to what would happen to the Greek consul at Montreal. It was stated there that if Great Britain severed her relations with Greece there would be nothing else for the Greek consult to do but depart.

The Average Pace.

Wife: "It says here that the average walking pace of a healthy woman is about seventy-five steps a minute."

Husband: "And the average talking pace of a healthy woman is about seventy-five words a second!"

Taking No Risks.

"So Smythe is a man of his word?"

"I don't know. I've always insisted on cash when dealing with him."

BROOK TROUT.

Science Outdoes Nature In Raising the Young Fish.

The brook trout is a nest builder, but does not belong to the group of fish which cares for its eggs and young. When the function of egg laying is completed and the nest covered with gravel the parent fish seem to feel that their whole duty has been performed, and they depart, leaving both eggs and the young when they are hatched to the care of nature, and nature, it must be confessed, is generally neglectful of her charge.

Early in autumn the mature brook trout in pairs seek the gravelly bottoms of shoals and spawning runs. Here with nose and fins they hollow out a shallow basin and make it scrupulously clean. This is their nest, and over the bottom the eggs are scattered, covered with gravel, and their duty to posterity is ended.

Only a small proportion of the eggs deposited naturally are fertilized and many of these are destroyed by [illegible] enting fishes. Most of the tiny [illegible] which do develop and succeed in punching a hole through the egg shell with their little tails and emerging into a watery world do so only to find quick lodgment in some larger fish.

As a foster parent the trout culturist is a greater success than Dame Nature. The latter, under the most favorable circumstances, rarely succeeds in hatching more than 10 per cent of the eggs deposited, while the former expects to develop into wiggling fishes nearly 50 per cent of the eggs obtained.

Getting the Better of an Invention.

Very wrong verdicts are come to by people who use modern inventions in the wrong way. The moving staircase at the embankment station offered a proof of this. A countrywoman was seen trying to ascend the descending side of the moving staircase there. There was no official about, and after two plucky attempts she at last made progress and doggedly worked her way up to the top. Some people who saw her efforts waited for her at the top. When she recovered her breath she said, "Eh, I don't think them movin' staircases all the talk's about is any better than the old lift."—Manchester Guardian.

Never Heard of Him.

Colonel R. H. Mackenzie, in an article in the Cornhill Magazine, recalls that Mr. Roebuck, the member for Sheffield in the fifties, used to tell the perfectly true story of his staying in a country house at the time of the death of the great Duke of Wellington. He spoke in the early morning to the gardener, an elderly man, who was mowing the lawn. "Bad news today." "Is there, sir?" said the man. "Yes," Mr. Roebuck said, "the duke's dead at last." "Who, sir?" "The Duke of Wellington." "I'm very sorry for the gentleman," replied the man, going on with his work, "but I never heard o' him."

Meaning of Dreams.

Dreams are not the disordered phantasmagoria of a partially sleeping brain, but are logical and well ordered and conceal within themselves our true wishes and desires. The dream reveals the true inner man, his various motives and desires, hidden from the view of others and often hidden from his own conscious thoughts. Consequently, when rightly interpreted, dreams are the real key to the riddle of human life, because through them the door is unlocked to our unconscious and our real selves. The unconscious is our true self, not our conscious thinking, with its rationalization of all our mental processes.—"The Meaning of Dreams."

Tossing in a Blanket.

Tossing in the blanket is a very old sport or punishment. "Blanketing" Ben Jonson called it, and in Hollinshed (1557) we find a denunciation of "jesting, plaicing, blanketing and such other filthie and dishonorable exercises." The French have a special verb, "berner," for it, "berne" being the name given to the sheet or blanket used. The verb "berner" is also used for the Moorish punishment, in which four men hold the victim by his ankles and wrists and toss him as high as they can—presumably with no blanket to catch him.

Now He Has Millions.

"See that fellow in the limousine?" said one man to another at Washington and Illinois streets as a big car passed.

"Well, I can remember when he didn't have but one pair of socks; now he has millions."

"Gee, he must have some washings," replied the friend whose mind does not run to finances.

By Comparison.

"Dubkins is a great comfort to me."

"I don't see how you can say that. He's the most tiresome chump I have ever met."

"That's just it. Although I don't amount to much, it's true, every time I look at Dubkins I feel that I could amount to less."

DECISION.

We waste a deal of time and brain force in making and remaking decisions that should be made once for all. When some duty is to be performed, the sooner it can be accomplished and put away as finished work the better.

Genius of Lord Tennyson Eclipsed His Brothers, Who Were Minor Poets

To the world at large the name Tennyson means Alfred Tennyson. It is likely to forget that there were three Tennyson brothers, Alfred, Charles and Frederick, all of whom drew from their common inheritance the gift of poesy. The two last named are quite overshadowed by the fame of Alfred, and Frederick is least known of the three, but there is at least one production of his for which he should be remembered. This is his "Skylark." Some years ago it was reprinted in an American periodical, with the signature "Tennyson" attached, but with no further clew. As widely-read a man as Henry Van Dyke [illegible]ked about it did not recognize it. It was submitted to James Whitcomb Riley and was new to him, and many others who were questioned were equally ignorant. A letter from Mr. Riley in regard to the clipping sent him is interesting as showing his critical acumen. It read:

"The Skylark (signed Tennyson) is certainly a poem, but not one that Alfred Tennyson would write. But for Shelley's 'Skylark,' obviously, this one had not been written—which fact singly clears the master poet—at least to my mind. It is a poem and a fine poem for precisely the same reasons first and originally found and established by Shelley's. Indeed it seems to the subscriber, an almost avowed imitation, yet by a poet who recognizes its secondary worth as compared with the divine inspiration of Shelley's poem. Possibly the credit to Tennyson is a printer's error; or, might it be the work of a Tennyson brother? In any event it is not Alfred's."

It is obvious at once that the poem in its conception does not show the originality of the "master poet," but its imagery and color and felicity of expression so suggest him that one might be justified in thinking that he had, in an idle mood, taken Shelley's creation and played upon it simply to try his own powers as an experiment. This is probably what Frederick did, for he was credited with being rather a dilettante in verse who wrote primarily for the simple pleasure of self-expression. This "Skylark" with its poetic power borrows interest when set beside Shelley's famous poem—at least to one who likes to make a study of the creative process. It follows:

How the blithe lark runs up the golden stair
That leans through cloudy gates from Heaven to Earth.
And all alone in the empyrean air
Fills it with jubilant sweet songs of mirth;
How far he seems, how far
With the light upon his wings,
Is it a bird, or star
That shines, and sings?

What matter if the day be dark and frore,
That sunbeam tells of other days to be,
And singing in the light that floods him o'er
In joy he overtakes Futurity;
Under the cloud-arches vast
He peeps, and sees behind
Great summer coming fast
Adown the wind.

And now he dives into a rainbow's rivers,
In streams of gold and purple he is drowned;
Shrilly the arrows of his song he shivers
As tho' the stormy drops were turned to sound.
And now he issues thro',
He scales a cloudy tower;
Faintly like falling dew,
His fast notes shower.

Let every wind be hushed, that I may hear
The wondrous things he tells the world below.
Things that we dream of, he is watching near;
Hopes that we never dream'd he would bestow.
Alas! the storm hath roll'd
Back the gold gates again,
Or surely he had told
All Heaven to men!

So the victorious poet sings alone,
And fills with light his solitary home,
And thro' that glory sees new worlds —foreshown,
And hears high songs, and triumphs yet to come;
He waves the air of Time
With thrills of golden chords,
And makes the world to climb
On linked words.

What if his hair be gray, his eyes be dim,
If wealth forsake him and if friends be cold;
Wonder unbars her thousand gates to him,
Truth never fails, nor Beauty waxeth old.
More than he tells his eyes
Behold his spirit bears,
Of grief and joy and sighs
Twixt joy and tears.

Blest is the man who with the sound of song
Can charm away the heartache and forget
The frost of Penury and the stings of Wrong,
And drown the fatal whispers of Regret.
Darker are the abodes
Of kings tho' this be poor,
While Fancies, like the gods,
Pass through his door.

Singing thou scalest Heaven upon thy wings,
Thou liftest a glad heart unto the skies,
He maketh his own sunrise while he sings,
And turns the dusty earth to Paradise.
I see thee sail along
Far up the sunny streams,
Unseen, I hear his song
I see his dreams.

Bishop Won Medal.

The only bishop who has received a medal for life-saving is the Bishop of Dover, England, Dr. Bilbrough. It was when he was a curate in Tyne Dock. A pit lad fell into a coal-fouled dock, and in spite of the twenty-foot drop and the dark, eddying boil on the water, Dr. Bilbrough dived in and rescued the drowning boy. For this he received the Royal Humane Society's medal.

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General

HARTS FARMERS' CLUB

This Club will meet in Harts School House on the second Tuesday of each month.

ALLEN'S FARMERS' CLUB

Meets the first Tuesday of each month in the Orange Hall, Allen Settlement. May 10, 1923.

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THEY JUMPED THEIR BAIL.

Wily Americans Did Not Face British Justice.

Now for a story of how some particularly cute people from the land of Uncle Sam managed to "break bail" and get away from the justice that was waiting for them in England.

When a man becomes surety for the appearance of an accused person who has been remanded or committed for trial in the British courts he not only becomes responsible for a certain sum of money, which may range from forty shillings to a thousand pounds, or even more, but, theoretically, at any rate, he satisfies the magistrate of his belief that the accused man will surrender at the proper time.

It occasionally happens that the prisoner has no friends in England and, in the old days at any rate, a person was allowed out, pending his trial, if he could deposit in court the amount of bail asked for.

This was exactly what happened many years ago, when three men, accused of an audacious swindle, were remanded. They were from America and were very anxious to return. They had no friends in England, but thanks to a credulous British public they had heaps of cash.

They were allowed to deposit the amount of their bail money—a fairly substantial sum—and of course were profuse in their promise to surrender at the proper time.

The police were by no means certain about that, and the Americans were fully aware of their suspicions. They lived on the fat of the land at a West End Hotel, and told all and sundry that they were bound to be acquitted at their trial.

The Oxford and Cambridge boat race was decided on the following Saturday. The Americans had never seen an event of this kind, and said they were anxious to do so.

A West End tailor provided them with flannel suits and light overcoats. From a well-known hosier they obtained scarves of Oxford blue; another tradesman fitted them with straw hats, and on boat-race morning detectives saw them seat themselves in a pair-horse carriage in which a luncheon basket and champagne had been carefully deposited.

Somewhere along the river they boarded a steam launch. Not very long afterwards they were occupying berths on an Atlantic liner, and when their names were called out at Bow Street they were on their way to America. Of course they forfeited their bail money, but what did that matter to them? Had it not come from the great British public?

Glass Worth Caring For.

The collecting of old stained-glass is a hobby for millionaires only. Twenty thousand dollars and upwards constitute a quite common price for small examples of fifteenth-century work; while a single panel of thirteenth-century stained glass, very few specimens of which are in existence, may fetch anything from $40,000 to $100,000.

This figure he based on the price of $75,000 paid in New York for similar glass measuring 30 inches. York Minster window measures 30,000 feet.

Values in stained-glass bear little relation to mere size. Quite small windows, of the kind known as "diamond quarries," because of the shape of the panes, have changed hands for several thousand pounds.

Most highly prized of all are the Swiss minature stained glass windows, dating from the early part of the sixteenth century. Some of these tiny panes are no larger than the palm of one's hand, yet they contain in that small space delicately colored and beautifully executed pictures of scriptural subjects.

In mediaeval times there was a regular craze for these tiny windows amongst the Swiss people. Great artists like Holbein did not disdain to execute designs for them, and every household, no matter how poor, prided itself on possessing at least one of them.

When the craze died out, however, they were looked upon as worthless. Napoleon's soldiers stole thousands of them, only to throw them away upon the march when they were tired of carrying them.

To-day the few perfect specimens left are worth many times their weight in gold.

Laborites Finds It Costly.

Many of the new Labor members of the British Parliament are beginning to think they made an economic mistake when they succumbed to the lure of a political career. The official salary of an M.P. is £400 a year—roughly $2,000 at the normal rate of exchange. But even where a Laborite was making considerably less than this as a mere trade union worker, the additional personal and business expense entailed by a seat in the House is almost certain to turn his increased pay into a net loss. There is one glaring exception, however, the case of a Labor member who, until his recent election, was drawing unemployment pay—about $3 a week for himself, with smaller sums for his wife and each child.

There is already a lot of grumbling by the Laborites about the high cost of making the nation's laws, to those who make them.

Protect Plants.

It appears from testimony afforded by scientists, both in America and Europe, that we are face to face with the possibility of treating some of the diseases of plants in a way similar to that in which animals are rendered immune to attacks of illness. In this relation there may be cited the experiments of Beauverie, who permitted cuttings of begonia to grow in earth impregnated with a species of fungus which is an attenuated form of the botrytis cinerea, a destructive perasite of plants. After impregnation the begonia plants were subjected to attack by the parasite and resisted it perfectly. Similar results have been obtained by other experimenters.

THE NARROW BOSPORUS.

At Its Greatest Width It Measures Only 9,838 Feet.

The Bosporus contains few dangerous submarine rocks or shoals. The locality of these few is indicated by lighthouses or buoys. The water is only slightly tinged with salt and is marvelously clear. The sands, glittering apparently near the surface, may be twenty feet below.

On a map, of whatever scale, each of those familiar straits, which cleave lands and continents asunder, seems hardly more than a silvery thread. Yet as one sails over their famous waters the opposing shores on either hand sometimes appear far away. The strait of Gibraltar, which wrests Africa from Europe, is sixteen miles wide; that of Messina, forcing its way between Italy and Sicily, is from two to twelve; that of Bonifacio, which, like a blade of steel, cuts Corsica and Sardinia apart, is seven miles in width at its most contracted point; even the Dardanelles expands from over one to four.

But the illusion as to distance created by the map is reality as to the Bosporus. Off Buyoukdereh, where it attains its largest breadth, its hemmed in waters broaden to only 9,838 feet, or about one and four-fifths miles. Between Roumeli Hissar and Anadoli Hissar they shrink to one-sixth of these dimensions, or to 1,641 feet.—From "Constantinople," by Edwin A. Grosvenor.

A Sign of Rain.

An east side girl says she has come upon an infallible weather indicator. She can tell if it is going to rain without even glancing at the sky or casting her eyes over the weather forecasts in the daily papers. And it's the simplest thing in the world—just the disappearance of all umbrellas in sight.

"Umbrellas are perfectly safe in our office up to twenty-four hours before a storm," said she, explaining. "You can leave them anywhere. Even the pearl and gold handled ones are immune from abstraction. Indeed, one can hardly chase them away. So if I want to know the weather for a day ahead I must glance at the umbrella racks. If I find them becoming empty I make a bee line for the best rain shade of those that are left and make all other necessary plans for rain."

Scene Painting.

In the past half century and more, especially since the improvement of the electric light, scene painting has become very elaborate and very expensive. Instead of being kept in its proper place as the decoration of the drama, as a beautiful acessory of the action, it has often been pushed to the front, so as to attract attention to itself and thereby to distract attention from the play which it was supposed to illuminate. Shakespeare has been smothered in scenery, and the art of the actor has been subordinated to the art of the scene painter.—Brander Matthews in Scribner's Magazine.

Phonetic Spelling.

Phonetic spelling was evidently in fashion in the sixteenth century, when even Shakespease could not spell his own name consistently. There is a letter dug from the correspondence of a lady of the sixteenth century in the book of the "Cotswold Family"—the Hicks-Beaches. Juliana writes—it is a matter of debt between the cautious widow and "My lord a Kalder"—"My lord Ammaril and your wife I honour and love, but your false swearing and promise I hoterle a pore." What she really meant was "utterly abhor."—London Telegraph.

Fifty-fifty.

"Jinks gives his wife half his salary every week."

"And what becomes of the other half?"

"She still has to get that in the old way—out of the pockets of his trousers."—Richmond Times Dispatch.

Quite a Difference.

"Did I understand you to say the woman Dubbins married is well off?"

"No she was."

The Uncomfortable Part.

"Has Brown a comfortable income?"

"Large, but not comfortable! His wife knows just how much it is."—Puck.

The Student's Star.

Student of Astronomy—I have discovered a new star, professor. Professor—What's she playing in?

Much Better.

Even though one once won one's "one best bet," it were better that the better did not bet.

The Party Hypnotist.

"My party relies on me to raise the necessary campaign fund."

"How do you expect to do that?"

"By keeping our candidate convinced that he has a chance for election."

Right In It.

"All the neighbors are laughing over what happened to Miss Seresum."

"And what was that?"

"There was a panic at a sale of antiques she attended and she was knocked down."

Color of the World.

A man's digestion has a good deal to do with the color of the world when he looks at it. There is more yellow in life from biliousness than from the state of the atmosphere.

YARNS OF YESTERDAY.

When Sir Herbert Tree Went On the Music Hall Stage.

On one occasion Sir Herbert Beerbohn Tree was induced to play a sketch at a well-known London music hall, and went there one afternoon to rehearse, accompanied by Lady Tree.

As he wandered about the unfamiliar stage, feeling very bored and looking like a fish out of water, a couple of "knockabout" comedians who had just finished their turn approached him.

"Well met, Sir 'Erb!" exclaimed the first one, slapping him heartily on the back. "Glad to welcome you 'ere!"

"Oh, delighted!" murmured Tree vaguely.

"This is my mate, 'Arry," continued the other.

"Pleased to meet you," declared the second comedian, delivering an equally vigorous slap to Tree's shoulder. "Welcome to the 'alls. Is the missus showing with you?"

With a magnificent gesture Tree signalled to his wife. "Maud," he said, "allow me to introduce my new friends. Lady Tree—the Two Smacks!"

Another good story told by Mr. Reginald Auberon in "The Nineteen Hundreds" concerns Sir Charles Wyndham.

When Sir Charles was once playing in David Garrick, he used to go to the Garrick Club in the afternoon and take his seat immediately underneath a portrait of the original David Garrick that hung in the smoking-room.

One day a member, seeing him in his customary chair, stared hard at the canvas above his head.

"Upon my word," he said, "it's really extraordinary. I think you grow more like Garrick every afternoon."

"Very good of you to say so;" returned Wyndham, hugely pleased.

"Yes," was the reply, "and less like him every evening."

Here is a characteristic anecdote about Andrew Carnegie.

The dour old Scotsman once received a letter stating that an old schoolfellow of his had fallen on evil days; that although about sixty years had passed since they were boys together, it was possible that he still remembered him, and that doubtless he would be glad to subscribe to a fund that was being raised for his benefit, and so on, and so on, in the approved style of such epistles.

But Carnegie wasn't having any. "I remember yon fellow you mention," he wrote back. "I ken him fine. We were at school together. I detested him then, and I detest him now, and I won't give him a bawbee."

Still at War!

Not long ago the authorities of the Isle of Man protested against being called upon to make certain contributions to the Exchequer on the ground that the island had not been included in the Peace Treaty amongst those who were no longer at war with Germany and Austria! Technically, therefore, the Isle of Man is still at war.

There have been one or two previous omissions of towns and small countries from peace treaties that ended great wars.

Berwick-on-Tweed is an independent borough which comes under neither England nor Scotland. In Acts of Parliament it is mentioned separately. By some mischance its name was omitted from the parties to the treaty which ended the Crimean War. Hence, technically, Berwick has been at war with Russia for three-quarters of a century.

There is in Italy a tiny republic called San Marino. It came in with the rest of Italy in the war with Austria in 1848, but by mistake was left out of the treaty. During the recent conflict the republic resumed hostilities; she had no need to declare war.

Chocolate Boxes.

Even those persons of encyclopaedic knowledge occasionally to be met with would probably be puzzled if they were asked when chocolate sweets were first put into fancy decorated boxes. The much-regretted death of Mr. George Cadbury is a reminder of the fact, recalled now by few only, that it was the Bournville firm, in days prior to the building of that pioneer garden city, which first made the innovation. To the late Mr. Richard Cadbury, brother of the gentleman who has just passed away, is due the original idea, which he put into effect as far back as 1866. Mr. Richard Cadbury was an amateur artist of much taste, and from his studies were derived the pictures that appear on many of the earliest boxes to be thus adorned. He liked painting pretty children amid pleasant surroundings, and he also loved Swiss landscapes and mountain flowers, and these are the influences that prevail in these earliest decorations. Many of these first boxes and their color prints have been preserved by the firm, and have on occasions been shown at exhibitions.

Hughes and Native Cigars.

The suggestion that British smokers should be introduced to Australian tobacco reminds me of a story about Mr. Hughes, the present Australian Premier. He was once engaged in an argument with the late Sir George Reid, who said that he thought it unfair that the customs duties should punish smokers for their better taste in preferring foreign cigars to those made of home-grown tobacco.

Mr. Hughes was up in arms at once, "I have an Australian cigar in my pocket now," he said.

"Exactly!" retorted Sir George. "If it had been a Havana you would have smoked it long ago!"

Trotzky.

Trotzky, the Bolshevist leader, is the son of a Jewish chemist, his real name being Leiba Bronstein.

THE UNIVERSE.

Our Own Stellar System and What May Be Beyond It.

In one of the latest conceptions of astronomers the stellar universe has a diameter of 10,000 to 15,000 light years, with a thickness of 2,000 to 3,000, and our sun has a place a little removed from the center. It embraces 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 stars within the range of telescopic visibility, with dark and invisible bodies whose number cannot be computed.

So far as can be determined the stars are surprisingly uniform in mass, the range of variation being not more than fiftyfold, but in density the range is from more than twice that of the sun to only one-millionth and in absolute luminosity or brightness from 3,000 times that of the sun to about one three-thousandth. The temperature rises from near absolute zero in the nebulae to 20,000 degrees C. in certain giant hot stars.

It is suggested that our universe may be not the only one and that the small Magellanic cloud, for instance, perhaps 30,000 light years distant, may be a relatively small universe of about 1,000 light years in diameter.

Another separate star system at similar distance is possibly, astronomers hold, the Andromeda nebula.

Ants Are Six Eared.

In the matter of some of their sense organs the ants are more than ordinarily endowed. Strange as it may seem, each ant has at least six ears. Aside from this multiplicity of ears, they are located in just about the queerest place imaginable—on the legs. They seem deaf to all sounds made by the vibration of the air, but detect the slightest possible vibrations of solid material. This is supposed to be to their advantage in that such things as approaching footsteps tell more of the possibility of danger than such sounds as are transmitted through the air. So sensitive are their feet that they detect the impact of a small bird shot dropped on the table from a height of about six inches and about fourteen feet distant from an artificial nest placed at the other end of the table.—St. Nicholas.

She Needed Them.

"I wish, John," she said regretfully, "I had had sense enough not to destroy all the letters you wrote me during the year and a half of your courtship."

He smiled in a gratified way. "I knew you would regret that some time," he said.

"Indeed I do," she replied. "I need a little change the worst sort of way, and the man who buys rags and old paper was here today. How wasteful we are in our youth!"

He looked at her reproachfully, and almost involuntarily his hand sought his pocketbook. It is seldom, indeed, that a resourceful woman has to make a direct request for money.—Chicago Post.

Cheerful Inducements.

The following advertisement once appeared in the London Post:

"A rock built, crenelated castle, buffeted by the Atlantic surge, at one of the most romantic and dreaded points of our ironbound coast, in full view of the Death stone; shipwrecks frequent, corpses common; three reception and seven bedrooms; every modern convenience; 10 guineas a week. Address," etc.

Nice Business.

"I think I'll go into the real estate business."

"Looks good to you, eh?"

"Yes; the real estate business seems to be one in which two men can swap property and both make money.

Natural Sequence.

"The prisoner was sunk in dejection."

"What sank him?"

"The fact they couldn't bail him out."—Baltimore American.

Not an Ornament.

"Can you give me any ideas about making my yard more beautiful?"

"Yes. Remain in the house."—Houston Post.

Drawing the Line.

Mrs. de Fashion—My dear, I have picked out a husband for you. Miss de Fashion—Very well, but I want to say right now, mother, that when it comes to buying the wedding dress I am going to select the materials myself, so there!

There Are Lots of Them.

Hokus—Old Gotrox is devoted to music. There is a clause in his will leaving $25,000 to establish a home for poor singers. Pokus — How inadequate! Twenty-five millions wouldn't begin to house all the poor singers.—Life.

Good Reason.

"So you have written a book on cemented basements. But why did you choose such a subject?"

"Because I wanted it to be among the best cellars."—Baltimore American.

Knowledge is power, but it won't take the place of gasoline.

HEARTS OF LOVE.

Men are tattooed with their special beliefs like so many south sea islanders, but a real human heart with divine love in it beats with the same glow under all the patterns of all earth's thousand tribes.—Holmes.

Ta[illegible]ment.

"Blithersby has inherited a fortune."

"If that's the case his greatest gift will no longer be of any use to him."

"What is it"

"The ability to make a bill collector think his next visit is bound to be his last."

DIRECTIONS WANTED

Oculist—Drop a little of this into your eyes three times a day.

Patient—Before meals or after, doctor.

Glad Words.

Of all the words of tongue or pen
The gladdest are these: "I own a hen."
Especially if you can further say:
"She lays an egg 'most every day."

Hoping for the Best.

"Brother Jones, on de last great day de sheep will be separated from de goats."

"Dat dey will, Brother Jackson, an' I'm prayin' night an' mornin' dat de good Lord put me on de woolly side of de fence."

Concern.

Maid—What shall I do, madam? The Peke is playing with your pearl necklace.

Mistress—Take it from him at once. He might swallow one and get appendicitis.

Latest Ambition.

Crawford—Your wife isn't like other women.

Crabshaw—I guess you're right. She hasn't said a word about wanting to move to an apartment in one of the new houses.

Quick Turnover.

Nephew—What I want to get into, uncle, is some line where one can make a quick turnover.

Uncle—Well, you might get a job frying griddle cakes.

One of Our Own.

"The countess doesn't seem to have much difficulty in speaking our language."

"Gets along fairly well. But then she was born and raised in Oshkosh."

Just the Thing.

Elderly Gentleman Customer—I want a dainty scarf for a lady, in some pretty color.

Clerk—Certainly. We have them in mud, rust, clay and old brick.

"Are you aware that Mr. Grabcoin is a self-made man?"

"Not being stone-deaf, I am."

"Eh?"

"You can't converse with Mr. Grabcoin more than five minutes without being informed of the fact."

Going Afield.

"What are you hunting for, girlie?"

"Subject matter for an essay on the Perfect Woman."

"Eh?"

"I have discussed it with the other member and she evidently does not belong to our club."

Filled Specifications.

Applicant—I've called in answer to that advertisement of your'n for a handy man, sir."

Employer—Well, what qualifications have you?

Applicant—I live next door, sir.—London Weekly Telegraph.

Ominous.

Crawford—Have you found a place to suit your case where there's no hay fever?

Crabshaw—I thought so, and was just going to sign up when the hotel proprietor started in to sneeze himself.

A Wise Choice.

Oldbatch—Weren't you rather reckless to marry a widow? She's heard all the old classic excuses before.

Gaysport—That's why. I knew her first husband and know just the line of fiction she'll fall for.

Holding Out for the Legit.

"Do you think motion pictures are educational?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Stormington Barnes; "although I won't say they have gotten so far along as to teach people how to act."

FRESHNESS OF THE PAST

Wifey: The eggs are stale. Why, I asked the grocer if they were fresh.

Hubby: What did he say?

Wifey: Absolutely.

Hubby: You must have misunderstood him. He probably said: "Obsoletely."

Wretch.

The barnyard golfer had no shame,
Nor sense of right and wrong.
He played a ringer in a game
And boasted loud and long.

At the Concert.

Mrs. Billtop, Sr.—Do you know that beautiful song she just sang? It is one of the old classics.

Mrs. Billtop, Jr.—Yes, indeed, I've jazzed to it many a time.

He Is a Maker of Picturesque Wayside Shrines.

All visitors to the Province of Quebec have been struck by the numerous wayside shrines—Calvarys, Stations of the Cross, and other religious figures—which seem an essential part of the life of the people. Few, probably, have stopped to discover their origin; they likely have concluded there was some central source—maybe a church department; or, perhaps, they came from France or Italy.

Now it is disclosed that mostly they are the work of a quaint old wood carver named Jobin, who lives in a back street in Ste. Anne de Beaupre — most fitting of environments, amid the thousands of pilgrims who come yearly to this shrine. Victoria Hayward, writing in the Canadian Magazine, tells how she stumbled on the shop of Jobin from first seeing a statue of Napoleon Bonaparte on a roof. It was John's sign, for he once was a carver of figureheads, such as may still be seen on the bow of an occasional ocean sailing vessel. When figureheads went out of fashion and Indians disappeared from in front of cigar stores, the [illegible] market was substantially reduced, but, happily, Jobin found a new and increasing demand for religious figures, and now he has orders ahead for some time.

Those who have journeyed up the Saguenay remember the figure of the Blessed Virgin perched high on Cape Trinity. Jobin told Miss Hayward that he carved it in 1880 for a man whose life had been miraculously saved when a carriage in which he was driving tumbled over a steep cliff. For this reason he selected Cape Trinity as a suitable spot on which to erect his thank-offering. The figure is 25 feet high, and around the head of Mary the artist carved thirteen stars.

As wood is not the most durable of materials, Jobin now sheaths his figures completely with sheet lead or sheet copper. From lack of this precaution many a fine work of the past has been lost.

When Jobin was asked if, in his boyhood at Pointe aux Trembles, above Quebec, he was much given to carving or whittling, he answered:

"Ah, oui, I cut up all the firewood into something. There was a good deal of wood in all my figures then. Their bodies were what you call—clumsy. Clumsy! Yes." He worked for a time in Montreal, then for a year in New York, and later in Quebec, before settling in Ste. Anne de Beaupre. He is now over 70.

How Ships Salute.

Tramp steamers have not much time to waste on politeness. They are too busy getting the most out of their coal or oil. When the cargo steamers pass there is not usually any flag-wagging unless there is real need of it.

If the respective vessels belong to the same line, then they will of course salute each other, and in this case the junior captain dips his ensign to the senior.

In the case of liners there is rather more ceremonial, though it does not follow that one liner always salutes another. If the captains happen to be acquainted, then the flag is hoisted and dipped, and again it is the junior captain who dips it to the other ship.

Nor is there any definite practice when liners of two different nations meet on the high seas. But foreigners are usually polite, and as a general thing the foreigner meeting a big British liner dips, and is of course saluted in turn.

If a tramp meets a liner she may salute or not, as she pleases. No one will be rude about it if she should fail to do so. But if there is any saluting it is the cargo boat that takes the initiative. The liner must then at once acknowledge the courtesy.

But in the case of warships it is different. All British ships, whether liners or tramps, dip their ensign to men-of-war, whether the latter are British or foreign. And the warship in every case makes haste to respond. Indeed, liner captains declare that the battleship generally has her colors flying almost before she is well in sight.

A few months before the war a German battleship neglected to reply to the salute of a British cargo vessel in the Baltic, and her skipper was so angry that he reported the incident. But this is almost the only case of the kind on record.

Turkeys In the West.

Turkey raising has become a real industry in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and it is making its influence felt on Toronto and Montreal markets. Several carloads of turkeys from the western prairies have already arrived, and more are on their way. One Toronto packing house bought five carload of these turkeys and reports the quality very satisfactory. The transportation charges on these birds, based on one shipment to Montreal, was 3¼ cents per pound, which brought the cost of the turkeys up to around 40 cents per pound laid down. The supply in the west is such, however, that it is probable this price will be cut considerably on succeeding shipments. George Cormie, Poultry Promoter of Alberta, is taking an active part in making these shipments.

Drunk on Tea.

In his recent book of reminiscences, Lord Dunraven tells a curious tale of how he once became drunk on tea. "I had come out of the woods in Nova Scotia one very cold winter's day," he says, "and had a long stage journey to make to Annapolis. A huge pot of strong green tea had been simmering on the hob for an hour or more, and I drank cups of it. When I got up I could not walk straight—I was as drunk as drunk could be, but funnily drunk: I could not manage my legs at all; but my brain was quite clear, only I could not get my tongue round the right word."

Hitherto Bosom Friends Proclaim Feud at a Time When Only Kindliest Feeling Should Prevail.

There is a feud still only a few weeks old, out in one of the Westchester towns that promises to develop into a vendetta as intense and deadly as anything that Breathitt county ever produced. The pity of the feud is that no one would ever have predicted it; no one took steps to forestall it.

The Bixbys and the Judds have been neighbors for more than six months and until recently relations had been friendly between the two families. Bixby and Judd come out from the city on the same train three or four nights a week and until last week took part in the best game of pitch in the commuters' league. Mrs. Bixby and Mrs. Judd were neighborly about such things as a little vinegar or enough olive oil for a French dressing.

But that is all over now. Bixby and Judd pass each other with laboriously achieved unconcern. There are no more informal visits from house to house. The Bixbys are talking seriously about selling their house, even at a sacrifice, that they may get into a more congenial atmosphere. The Judds are letting it be known that the neighborhood is in some ways an unpleasant one.

Love of nature really started it all. The Bixbys were unaware of the fact that Mrs. Judd was a bird lover. It is not always easy to identify a professional bird lover. Very often they give every indication of being normal persons. It is only when the annual migration starts that the bird lovers give themselves away.

That was when Mrs. Judd revealed her true character. As soon as the first robins appeared in the neighborhood she began to take the trouble of the birds to heart. It was a large order to worry about all the birds in town, but Mrs. Judd was conscientious.

There was Felix, for instance. Felix is the Bixby cat, a great tawny cat, highly decorative but not particularly respectable, and not familiar enough with bird lore to know that he shouldn't catch robins. He had been doing it for a long time; he did it one bright morning on the lawn in front of the Judd house.

Mrs. Judd went to the telephone She called Mrs. Bixby. There were a few remarks, progressively icy. A complete silence. The feud began.

Felix, however, merely sat in the sun and cleaned up after his meal.

Life on Mars?

Mars, our nearest neighbor, will be at the nearest possible point to us—35,000,000 miles—in 1924; but this year it got within 42,000,000 miles of us on June 18, and the astronomers of the world eagerly trained their telescopes upon it. They did not discover much that they did not know before. They discerned masses of glistening white at the poles, which most of them think are composed of snow and ice, though some of them consider the patches to be a deposit of crystallized carbonic-acid gas. They also saw areas of green, which, say one authority, may be vegetation or may be seas. The same authority adds that the atmosphere appears to be so thin that living beings, if they exist on Mars, must be quite unlike anything that we know on earth.—Youth's Companion.

Gobelin Tapestries.

The Austrian government recently offered a collection of tapestries, chiefly Gobelins, as security for an American loan of $15,000,000. Gobelin tapestries, the most valuable, are still being made in Paris, says the Mentor Magazine.

Sixty master weavers are employed at the Gobelin looms, where in the days of Louis XIV 300 worked on tapestries for the Sun King. The building is on the site of the medieval dye works of Philbert and Jean Gobelin.

Tapestries are now woven for French public buildings. Pieces that sold for $100 a century ago bring thousands today.

A Guilty Conscience.

"The spirit of your departed wife would like to speak to you," said the medium.

"You needn't bother about bringing us face to face, ma'am," replied the client, in some trepidation. "Just say I'm well and I hope she's the same. You might add that I miss her something dreadful."

"I'll deliver your message."

"Thanks, ma'am. And if you don't mind, I'll just pay the fee and be on my way. Maggie's been dead two years and during that time I'm afraid I've done things she wouldn't approve of."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Italians Are Exploiting India.

The Italians are looking to India for a possible field of trade expansion. There have been recently established in that country six scholarships open for young men of good commercial preparation to be sent for a year's experience on the staff of business firms already established in India.

The Difference.

Crawford—The kaiser is said to have received a million for his book of memoirs.

Crabshaw—No wonder he stopped sawing wood and saying nothing.—New York Sun.

Free to Brag of It.

Mr. Bucks—Yes, I've had a rather prosperous career. During the war I made my money out of lead.

Mr. Fewrox—Gee! And got away with it! Most men get locked up for making lead dollars.

Why Waste Money Daily!

Of all farm machines, the cream separator is the one on which you can take no chances, for the smallest of cream losses soon mount into dollars.

The Melotte has been the farmers' best friend for over 30 years. It is the machine with suspended bowl and enamelled bowl casing. Hanging naturally on a ball-bearing spindle, the bowl is perfectly balanced, and is guaranteed easier to turn and to wear longer than any other.

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PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that as early in the Spring as the roads will permit, our trucks will cover territory around Madoc within a radius of ten miles more or less as cream offers itself. There is no doubt that a truck will pass your door. We want to give you the same good service as in the past, only better. We will have an auxiliary plant right in Madoc. Remember we want your cream and we will come after it. It is our intention next season to erect an up-to-date creamery in Madoc.

Belleville Creameries Limited
Box 59 : : Belleville, Ontario

We have what people have been waiting for

Durant and Star Cars

It has been an old saying that the best is saved until the last—and that's true.

Just think, that at last you can buy the latest and most accessible light weight car on the market, delivered for **$710.00**
Tax and Delivery Charges included

Special Features of the STAR Car

Red Seal Continental Motor
Water Pump, Oil Pump
Gas Tank on rear
Vacuum Feed
Semi-Elliptic Springs
Streamline Body
and last but not least, a real Lock Steering Gear, which is so essential to insure comfort in driving on sandy or muddy roads, etc.

You should see this car before buying and inspect it thoroughly.

WELLMAN & ELLIS - Madoc

Gilmour

Mr. and Mrs. A. Harvey, son Bert and Miss R. McGhee spent the week end at McCarthur's Mills.

Misses Nellie and Flossie Greenlee of Toronto, are visiting their mother, Mrs. S. Greenlee.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Longmuir, of Highland Grove, spent Saturday night with her sister, Mrs. Thomas Dafoe, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dafoe, Jr. spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Sargent, of Steenburg.

Mr. E. Roy Neil, of Gunter, visited his sister, Mrs. R. Dafoe one day last week.

Mrs. John Dafoe and son, Kenneth, visited her daughter, Mrs. E. Smith on Sunday.

Mr. J. Sprackett has purchased a new Ford Sedan.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Dafoe and children spent Sunday in Gunter with Mr. and Mrs. J. Dafoe.

Miss Young spent the week end with Mrs. S. Greenlee.

Mr. R. Spry visited his sister for a couple of days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Harvey visited their daughters, the Misses Marjory and Margeurite, of Stirling, on Sunday.

Miss McGee and Miss Jackson spent the week end with the former's parents, in Stirling.

ROD AND GUN

The brotherhood of anglers ought to be particularly pleased with the June issue of Rod and Gun in Canada, because it is the Fishing Number, and because it features that splendid sport generously. In fact, the June issue, which is now on sale is so chock-full of attractive material that it is certain to be an absolute treat for fishermen all over Canada. "Fishing on the Great Slave Lake" is a rattling good story and illustrated profusely. "Spearing a Devil-Fish" is a yarn that is different, while there are many others equally good. But non-fishermen are not forgotten in this number, and there are other features. There is a big, generous Guns and Ammunition department, W. C. Motley's new "Outdoor Talk" department, as well as the other regular departments, and a large collection of miscellaneous material that rounds out a top-notch magazine.

Rod and Gun in Canada is published monthly at Woodstock, Ontario, by W. J. Taylor, Limited.

WANTED

A reliable man to act a[s re]presentative at Madoc a[nd] for "The Old Reliable Fo[...] series", to solicit orders [...] class fruit and orname[ntal] New season's business ju[...] a splendid opening for [...] man. Write for full [...] Stone and Wellington, T[...]

STRAYE[D]

Strayed from the [...] Tom Bird the last da[...] white, six week old [...] please phone T. Bird

FOR SA[LE]

Slightly used play[er] $575.00, on easy p[...] C. W. Lindsay Ltd [...] A Kincaid, Madoc.

FARM FOR [...]

The undersigned [...] Lot No. 16 in the [...] the Township of [...] as the p. J. Gay [...] This farm is [...] from Madoc and [...] reasonable price [...] For further [...] William Cross [...] January 30.h[...]

F[...]

A good bri[ck ...] Lawrence stre[et ...] Stewart.

HOU[SE ...]

A good h[...] orated throu[...] ession. Appl[y ...] phone[...]

DAYS' SALE

31 TO JUNE 9, INCLUSIVE

McINTOSH BROS., MADOC

VALUE

LADIES' WEAR

s that combine attract-ess and big value.

Dresses, every size, neat-with chintz, color 1.79

esses, all colors, trim-ngham, Peter Pan lack silk tie, Sale 1.79

nd Wool Pullover Swea-green, Titian, Eldorado very fashionable, sale they will be only 5.98

nses, every shade, reg. ese, only a few 5.25

Voile Blouses, all size, new, range in price for Sale 98c to 3.79

Ladies' Crepe Bloomers, white, pink and mauve, reg. $1.25, special for Sale 98c

Ladies' Vests, special, 5 for ... $1.00

Another line, Sale 3 for $1.00

Brassieres, 3 for $1.00

Another line with short boning in front, special at 75c

Corset Special—Every size, reg. $4, Sale $1.50

House Furnishings

wide, different t per 89c

29c, 39c and

.....59c

, spec. 79c

Curtain Net, different patterns, 3 yards for 1.00

44-inch ecru Madras, special per yard 39c

44-inch colored Madras, special at 1.39

Great value in Towelling by the yard. Just see what $1.00 will buy—6 yards.

Another line, Turkish Towelling, 5 yards for 1.00

Reg. 40c Turkish Towelling, wide, special 3 yards for 1.00

Large Bath Towels, see display, each 59c

Another line for Sale 5 towels for 1.00

DRY GOODS

.....19c yd.

nglish Gingham, 32 s guaranteed, for 1.00

Gingham, extra 28c

Chine, Satin. $2, Sale 1.50

Ratines, every shade and quality, range in price from 2 yds. for $1.25 to ..... 1.59 yd

Print, in grey, 36 inch, fine quality, special for Sale only, yd. .. 21c

36-inch Print, in light shades and checks, special at 28c

ware

....25c

25c

1.00

79c

1.98

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Ware

Wash-nite-will

Soap and Drugs

Big Soap Bargains. Get your supply

Baby's Own Soap, per bar .. 10c

McIntosh's Special Laundry Soap 10 bars, 3 bottles Vanilla Extract and 1 bar of Toilet Soap for 1.00

Health Salts 2 for 25c

Finger Brushes, reg. 10c, 3 for 25c

Combs, regular 25c, Sale 2 for 39c

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Another line, Sale 20c

See, Gents! Snaps!

Khaki Drill Trousers, special, for 1.75
These are regular $2.00.

Overalls in blue and black Sale 1.75

Gents' Fine Shirts $1.00

Gents' Summer Underwear, regular 75c, Sale they will be only 69c

Gents' Fine Socks, 5 pairs for 1.00

Ties only 49c

Rubber Belts 25c

One only Gent's Rubber Coat, reg. $25.00, size 40, see it, only 12.00

Visit our store and get your supply

HOSIERY---LADIES!

.....1.00

ys.....98c

.....49c

Children's Hose, 5 prs. for 1.00

Children's Short Sox, Sale 19c

Do not miss these Bargains. Make your Dollars have more Cents.

NTOSH BROS., Madoc

Phone 23

Miss Lillian Hart, of Omemee, spent the holiday in town.

Misses Ethel and Sylvia Richmond spent the past week in Stirling.

Rev. A. Redding, Rector of Bannockburn, was a week end guest at the Rectory.

Mrs. T. Broad has returned home after spending a week with relatives at Anson.

The I. O. D. E. will meet on Monday, June 11th at 3 p. m., in the Public Library.

Mrs. B. Sargent, of Toronto, was the guest of her sister, Miss M. Kerr, in town on Monday.

Mr. Burns, of the Bank of Commerce staff, Madoc, left on Tuesday for Toronto where he will spend his holidays.

Mrs. A. Thompson has returned to her home in town after spending the past three weeks with her daughter at Lyndhurst.

Dr. J. J. Robertson, 217 Pinnacle street, Belleville, who has been taking a course at Dr. Mayo's Hospital, Rochester, Minn., has returned to resume his practice.,

Mrs. O'Hara has been engaged in this work for nearly two years, and speaks in highest terms of the great benefits to the people around Gilmour and vicinity in forming habits of good reading.

The Bishop of Ontario will administer the Apostolic Rite of Confirmation on Sunday, June 10th, in the church of St.John the Baptist, Madoc, at 7 p. m., and in St. Peter's Church, Queensboro, at 2.30 p. m.

Kindly leave your used periodicals at W. E. Connor's Hardware store where they will be forwarded to Mrs. Lester O'Hara, Gilmour, who will distribute them among a class of readers in the neighbourhood.

Coming soon—A lawn Social will be held on the Methodist Church grounds at Cooper on June 13th. Baseball Match, Cooper vs. Ivanhoe game called at 5.30 p. m. Also other sports. Supper served. Refreshments and Ice cream. Everybody come and treat the crowd. Admisssion, Adults 25c, children 15c.

The natural resources of Hastings County in minerals, forests and water powers, as well as its attractions for tourist, hunters, etc., are to be made known to the world by the County Council. This body has voted $1000 to be expended in advertising the attractions of the county for industrial development and summer tourist traffic. This is a business-like policy which should produce results.

SHIPPING BACON BY BALES

The difference between the manner in which Danes and Canadians ship their bacon to the British market is that the Danes ship the sides in bales, whereas the usual Canadian custom is to pack in boxes. Some of the Canadian packing houses, however, have adopted the bale method and are finding it satisfactory. A bale contains four sides wrapped in cheesecloth and covered with jute sacking. The Peterboro packing house has adopted this method, shipping about twenty per cent. of its bacon in bales. Only such sides as will make leanest Wiltshires, and are as nearly as possible identical with the Danish sides of the first grade are chosen. The per centage corresponds very closely with the per centage of "selects" that are taken in at the Peterboro packing house, indicating that the select bacon hog, as identified on foot, is the type that is actually turning out the higher priced product.

Sam Jones says some men are lucky. A Florida alligator bit off a man's wooden leg.

A soft answer will turn away wrath, but it has darn little effect on a book agent, thinks John Barton.

Girls nowadays are like salads—a great deal depends on the dressing, suggests Ted Nayler.

Tom Rupert says when a woman goes in and asks for powder these days he always says, "face, gun or baking."

Spring does not really arrive until the early morning fly replaces the alarm clock, thinks Constable St. Charles.

Found in a Nebraska paper: "George Simpson is greatly improved. after being kicked by a horse."

The Annual District Meeting of the Methodist Church in the Madoc District was held in Tweed on Wednesday, May 30, Rev. Wm. Higgs, of Madoc, presiding as Chairman. Six out of the twelve charges which constitute this District are now co-operative charges. That is, some kind of union agreement exists with the Presbyterian Church upon these circuits and missions.

The Ministerial Session, which met at 10 a. m., was occupied mainly with examination of the ministers. Robert E. Benson, the only probationer belonging to the district was recommended to be returned to college for one more year. Rev. George C. Grant, of Thomasburg, was recommended to be placed on the Superannuate list for one year, because of ill-health.

The afternoon session first dealt with the reports from the various circuits and missions. The amounts raised for ministerial salaries was somewhat higher than last year, as only one circuit failed to reach the minimum standard. However, the showing was not good for several Connexional funds. The Educational Fund was $30 less, the Evangelism and Social Service fund $60 less, the General Sunday School fund $90 less and the General Missionary fund $370 less. The Woman's Missionary Society raised $2,857, an increase over last year, and this increase is due mainly to the noble efforts of the Auxiliaries on the Eldorado circuit. The financial strain has been considerable on all rural charges, yet these workers increased over $200 in their contributions.

The Church Membership record shows an increase of 40 throughout the District, making a total of 2500. On the Eldorado circuit alone 56 babies were babtized, which gives promise for a larger increase in membership in the years to come.

Rev. D. R.Clare, of Marmora, in giving his review of Sunday School work, pointed out three prevalent weaknesses: (1) Executives of the Sunday Schools did not meet regularly nor often enough. He recommended monthly meetings. (2) Temperance instruction was not clinched by pledge-signing. (3) Decision Day was not used as a means of joining young members up with the Church.

The Lay members in separate session elected the following representatives to the Annual Conference, which meets in Whitby Ladies' College on June 20th:—C. A. Mitz, Ivanhoe; R. C. Fair and Jos. English, Madoc; T. G. Robinson, Eldorado; Fred Blakely, Thomasburg, W. A. Davey, Bancroft; A. P. Williams, Marmora; John Houston and J. L. Newton, Tweed; G. B. Seabourne, Coe Hill; Fred Cotton, Sulphide; W. H. Kells, Queensboro; William Hall, Monteagle Reserves; Everett Smith, Madoc; Chas. Mumby, Ivanhoe; J. W. Kingston, Thomasburg and J. E. Mumby, Marmora.

Rev. L. S. Wight, of Tweed, was appointed a member of the Stationing Committee, with Rev. J. M. Whyte, of Eldorado, as reserve. The next annual District Meeting is to be held in Madoc.

ELDORADO

Mrs. Russel Fitzgerald and boys are spending a few days at Trenton, the guest of her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Fox have returned home after spending the week-end at Murray visiting relatives.

Mr. Peter Sandford, of Scotch Settlement, was the guest of his sister, Mrs. Lewis Bronson, on Sunday last.

Mr. D. E. Jones had a Bee this week tearing down his old barn, and is going to build a new one.

Mrs. Percy Gordon and Miss Ella Gordon were Sunday guests of Mrs. Charles Holmes.

A large number attended the lawn Social held by the L. O. L. No. 517, on Friday evening last. All report a good time.

Rev. J. M. Whyte motored to Trenton on Monday to attend a funeral tsere.

Mr. Harry Parnell and Frank Fox have returned to their work at Oshawa, after being home attending the funeral of their Grandmother, Mrs. Parnell.

Mrs. William Andrews and Ruth have gone for a few weeks to Camden East to visit her mother.

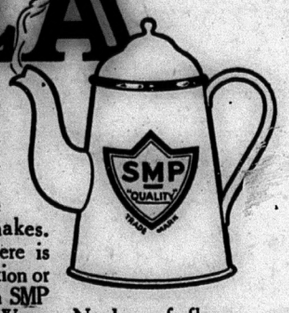
We are glad to see Mr. George Williams is able to be around again.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Gordon have moved to Bannockburn.

Mr. William Andrews went to St. Ola this week, where he intends getting work in the saw mill.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Fitzgerald motored to Trenton and back on Sunday.

TEA



Do you like real, good tea? That's the kind an SMP Enameled Ware Tea Pot makes. Try it. There is no discoloration or tainting with SMP Enameled Ware. No loss of flavor. And it is so simple to clean. Ask for

SMP Enameled WARE

Three finishes: Pearl Ware, two coats of pearly grey enamel inside and out. Diamond Ware, three coats, light blue and white outside, white lining. Crystal Ware, three coats, pure white inside and out, with Royal Blue edging

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Wood to be Peeled in Peeling Months of May, June and July

Advances Made on Contracts as Work Progresses

FOR PRICES, CONTRACTS, ETC., APPLY TO

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A YEAR FOR LIFE
A CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITY PROVIDES IT

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—No better security obtainable
—Cannot be seized or levied upon for any cause
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—Not affected by trade depression
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Anyone over the age of 5 years resident or domiciled in Canada may purchase.

Any two persons may purchase jointly.

Employers may purchase for their employees—school boards for their teachers—congregations for their ministers.

Apply to your postmaster; or write, postage free, to S. T. Bastedo, Superintendent of Annuities, Ottawa, for new booklet and other information desired. State sex and age last birthday.

Romances in House of Savoy

Italians in their enthusiasm over the impending marriage of Princess Yolanda, eldest daughter of the king and queen, in accordance with the dictates of her heart, to a young dictates of her heart, to a cavalry officer of her own nationality and belonging only to the inferior nobility, proclaim that it is the first instance of a matrimonial alliance between the sovereign house of Savoy, one of the most ancient dynasties in Europe, with any one who is not of royal or imperial birth. This is very far from being the case, according to Frederick Cunliffe-Owen. The history of the reigning family of Italy is particularly rich in romance, and may be said to excel all others in Europe by the number of love matches that have been based on affection, and upon which political considerations. Indeed, the romance of Princess Yolanda has very many precedents. Thus, the great-grandmother of Capt. Count Calvi di Bergolo's royal fiancee, namely, the mother of Queen Marguerite, after the death of her first husband, the Duke of Genoa, contracted a love match with her exceedingly good-looking chamberlain, Nicholas, Marquis of Rappolo. The marriage, solemnized by the Cardinal Archbishop of Turin, followed so soon after the death of the Duke of Genoa that his elder brother, King Victor Emmanuel II., was filled with indignation and banished his sister-in-law from Italy for a number of years.

It was only after the lapse of about six or seven years that the "Re Galant 'Uomo" became reconciled to the duchess, allowed her to return to Italy and restored to her the care and custody of her two children, the present Duke of Genoa and Princess Marguerite (now Queen Dowager), of which she had been deprived. Old King Victor Emmanuel's second son, the knightly Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, also married outside the royal caste. His wife was the daughter of a mere Italian nobleman of no particular importance, the Prince Dal Pezzo della Cisterna, and of a Belgian Countess de Merode. She was a woman of altogether remarkable beauty, also of much cleverness, and had inherited great mining interests in Belgium from her parents. She had completely fascinated her father-in-law, old King Victor Emmanuel, who admired her greatly, and who, when his son, the late Duke of Aosta, was elected to the throne of Spain in 1870, relied upon her to overcome the difficulties by which her husband was confronted. But the fact that she was not of royal birth rendered her position at Madrid well nigh impossible. The proud Spanish grandezza objected to her — not only as a foreigner, but more particularly as being by birth a mere member of the Italian aristocracy instead of a princess of the blood.

They declined to accord her any royal honors, and the masses of the Spanish people followed suit. In fact, her court at Madrid was subjected to the most cruel and humiliating boycott, evil construction being placed even upon her greatest acts of kindness and generosity, and this ended by affecting her health to such an extent that her husband abandoned in anger the throne which he had accepted only with reluctance on being elected thereto by the Spanish people, and returned to Italy, where his consort died shortly afterwards. It is from her that her sons, the present Duke of Aosta, the Count of Turin, and the Duke of the Abruzzi, have inherited their remarkable good looks, and also their wealth. The Duke of Aosta and his sons stand immediately next to Crown Prince Humbert in the line of succession to the crown. King Victor Emmanuel has a number of relatives through love matches by royal princesses of his house with members of patrician families of Rome. Thus, his great-great aunt, Princess Catherine of Savoy, married Don Philip Colonna, Grand Constable of the Kingdom of Naples, while another grandaunt, Princess Gabrielle of Savoy, gave both her heart and her hand to Don Camillo Massimo, hereditary Grand Postmaster to the papacy. Then there is Princess Leopoldine of Savoy, who became the consort of Don Andrea Doria, and from whom the present head and last male survivor of the historic Doria family is descended.

At the grand ball given at Paris by the Austrian Ambassador, Prince Schwarzenberg, in 1810, in honor of the wedding of the first Emperor Napoleon and Archduchess Marie Louise of Hapsburg a terrible conflagration occurred in which hundreds of the guests perished, the emperor and empress escaping with the greatest difficulty and the ambassadress being among the victims. Overcome by the smoke and by terror, the wife of Charles Emmanuel of Savoy had fainted away on one of the upper floors of the blazing palace. She was rescued by a relatively unknown French gentleman, Pierre de Montleart, a member of the nobility of the Orleans region. He carried her off to safety with the utmost difficulty. After the death of her royal husband she married him, and he thus became the stepfather of Charles Albert of Savoy, afterwards King Charles Albert of Sardinia, the grandfather of King Humbert, and the great-grandfather of the now reigning King Victor Emmanuel. By this marriage Pierre de Montleart, who had meanwhile received the rank of prince, alike from the King of Sardinia and from the then Emperor of Austria, had several children, two of whom grew up, namely, Prince Maurice and Princess Augusta. Prince Maurice de Montleart married an extremely pretty woman of the name of Fitzgerald.

There are traces of the use of shorthand by the ancient Greeks.

HER SMOKE SPECS

Aunt Mandy Had Secret of Happy Marriage.

Homely Philosophy, Perhaps, but There Would Seem to Be Much Common Sense in It.

After four years' absence from home I missed, on my return, the familiar face of Aunt Mandy Martin, one of the old family servants. On inquiry I found that she had been an almost helpless cripple for two years. So I went to see her at once, writes Mary Yerger Raymond in the Portland Oregonian.

Aunt Mandy's wrinkled face expressed delight and wonder when I came in and, after she had inspected me critically for a while, she said: "It shorely am 'sprisin' to see you lookin' so proud, Miss Mildred. You must be all took up with thet man of yourn; I specs you sets a big store by him."

I smiled. "Yes, Aunt Mandy; I'm very happy."

She nodded her head sagely. "Thet's mighty nice, Miss Mildred, for there's them thet is and them thet ain't. Some folks, when they marries, puts on smoke' glasses and some folks puts on clar. Them thet's happy wears smoke' glasses."

She puffed a few minutes on her corncob pipe, blew the smoke up the chimney, and resumed meditatively. "Now, when I marries Jim, I puts on clar glasses. Seems most like that nigger never could do nuthin' to please me. I could see right through him. I was standin' in my own light, honey; don't fergit thet.

"When Jim he'd say, 'Mandy, I'm goin' to town on a little 'sprise bizness.' Then me, stidd of figgerin' aroun' 'bout my burfday bein' so near, 'stead of believin' him, I knowed all the 'sprise I'd git would be Jim crawlin' in drunk, with all the bizness and burfday money gone till next time.

"I'd been a heap better off if I'd believed in his good intentions and let him come along, and den forgive him ebry time. But I'd stan' right up straight an' say: 'No, you don't 'sprise me none, Jim Martin,' and when I leveled a flatiron at his haid, he wilted, Miss Mildred, and stayed at home. But, la, how thet nigger did despise me.

"Now, your ma was one o' the trustin' kind, and now and den when Marse John come home fum Norfolk sayin' as how he was most daid, and he had to take a dram for his heart, Miss Millie'd most go wild; she'd pester 'round him like a hen with jus one chicken. She couldn't see nuthin' 'count of havin' them smoke' glasses on. But me, Miss Mildred, he didn't fool me none. I could see right thu smoke!"

"Now, chile, you'd better be glad you are lak yo ma; ther's some things better not seen in matrimony, and you is mighty lucky ef yo' glasses am smoke'!"

Find Zest in Seed Gamble.

Baseball fans are not the only fans in this town. The suburbs are full of dahlia fans, and when they get together the talk is of bulbs, quill, cactus, peony flowers big spiders and spider webs, swapping aphis, thrip, borers, variegated, nitrate of soda, midsummer fertilization, hybrids, decorative pompon, collaretta and other terms that only the dahlia fan understands.

The true fan delights to raise seeds and plant them. No blooms are produced the first year, but bulbs are grown and these will produce blossoms the next year. These flowers may or may not be like the flowers from where the seeds came. The chances are a hundred to one that they will be different, and this taking chances is one of the enjoyments the dahlia bug has. It is a mild form of gambling.—New York Sun.

Scotland Yard Museum.

The museum of Scotland yard has been reopened, but not to the public; only police officers and others professionally interested may view the gruesome relics. Plaster casts of murderers' heads line the encircling shelves, and the souvenirs of sensational murders include poisons, arsenical paper used in the Maybrick affair, locks of hair from the head of Doctor Crippen's wife, and the pestle with which a woman was killed in a railway carriage. Revolvers and knives abound, and there is a "put and take" top with which the spinner did all the taking and none of the putting.—Scientific American.

Small Targets.

"I had a nightmare last night," remarked the golf expert.

"What was it," asked the rank amateur.

"I thought I was out on the links, but every time I teed up a ball and started to drive, it suddenly expanded and became as big as a balloon."

"Umph!" sighed the rank amateur. "That wouldn't be a nightmare to me. If golf balls were the size of balloons I might have better luck in hitting them."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Probably the Host.

"As we emerged from the burning hotel in our night clothes one fat gentleman in pajamas had a green shade over his eyes."

"Strange."

"Not so strange. You'll often encounter that combination at private poker parties when the weather is warm."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

All Europe Laughed When Their Use Was First Suggested.

LOOKED UPON AS A HUGE JOKE

Rowland Hill Was Ridiculed For His Wild Postal Reform Idea, but He Persisted and Finally Won the Day For the Little Friend of Humanity.

Not since the days of the discovery of printing had there come to human beings such a boon as was launched in England on May 6, 1840, when the first postage stamps, the little friends of humanity, were used. That date in history marked the beginning of popular communication, placing within the reach of the poorest peasant the means of writing to relatives and friends. It put the people of the world into closer touch, it encouraged the art of writing as no other agency had done. But, greatest of all, it spread civilization.

Millions of people who today open their mail scarcely glance at the little stamp that adorns the wrapper. It but represents to them the cost of transporting and handling by the government.

Few indeed realize that the postage stamp is a modern contrivance, and that its great aid to modern life has played a remarkable part in the world's development during the past three quarters of a century.

It was in 1840 that Rowland Hill, an English schoolmaster, stirred all Europe to laughter by declaring that James Chalmers and himself had devised a system whereby a two sheet letter could be sent from London to Edinburgh for two cents and yet leave the government a fair profit on the transaction. At that time the fee was 54 cents for that distance for a two sheet letter.

Such a radical idea as Hill's seemed ridiculous to the public, which had looked upon the sending of communications as an expensive luxury. And so the joke went around, and the poor laughed with the others at the idea of any means that would place them on a par with the aristocracy.

Hill persisted despite the ridicule. He worked diligently on his schedule, and when the time was ripe he dashed the system on parliament and the public. Hill offered proof that was incontrovertible that the actual cost of the government for carrying each letter averaged only a small fraction of a cent.

He proved that the expense of hiring men to figure out postal rates on the system then existing, based on distance and the number of sheets, was greater than the profit gained, and he urged the adoption of a flat rate for all letters under a certain weight, no matter how short or long a journey they were to make.

He originated the idea of pasting a label on every letter, to show that the cost had been prepaid to the government, and pointed out that this would save the expense and time of collecting at point of delivery, which custom was then in general use.

The idea sprung by Hill and his friend, James Chalmers, gained friends after the first roars of laughter had died away. The government was pressed by not a few thinkers of the time to adopt the system. And so on May 6, 1840, postage stamps, or "stamped labels," as they were called at the time, were inaugurated. On the first stamp was a profile picture of the young Queen Victoria. The effect on the postoffice was instantaneous. Within two years—and they were panic years at that—the business of the postoffice nearly trebled.

How She Looked.

"I lost a dollar at the matinee this afternoon," remarked the fleshy woman to her husband, "and I never was so angry in my life."

"How'd it happen?" asked the man.

"I dropped it in the aisle," she answered shortly, "and I looked for it. That's all I could do."

"Did you look good?" persisted the head of the house.

"Did I look good!" shrilled the woman, really angry now. "I looked as good as a fat woman crawling around on all fours ever does."—Collier's Weekly.

Simply Fooled Him.

"I understand he let you in on a get rich quick scheme."

"No. Do you suppose I would be angry at him for that?"

"Then what was it?"

"He made me think it was a get rich quick scheme, but it wasn't."—Houston Post

Truthfulness consists less in stating true facts than in conveying a true impression.—Stevenson.

Tartar Alphabet.

The Tartars owe their alphabet to the Christian missionaries known as the Nestorians.

Gray Hair.

A Chinese philosopher says there is an ounce of wisdom at the root of every gray hair.

Longfellow's Grave.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the poet, is buried in Mount Auburn cemetery, Boston.

The Longest Rivers.

If the seven longest rivers of the world were put end to end they would lack 500 miles of encircling the earth.

London.

The Romans built London about the year 50 A. D., but London wall was not built until 306 A. D.

AND NEW

Taken Place in Apothecary, Years.

... cenns who love ... on were inter- ... that the "Wor- ... Apothecaries," ... had its shop, ... pass into new ... that "almost ... was the Black- ... Shakespeare and ... assumption of ... Shakespeare may ... lace" was inac- ... ed in 1616. The ... was built was ... The building ... yed in the great ... But it is pos- ... did have the ... thecaries some- ... incorporated by ... years before his ... ooklyn Eagle.

... Apothecaries ... ysicians, incor- ... he Barber Sur- ... 1540, led to the ... use of lords in ... es in the case ... of Physicians. ... duty of the ... merely of com- ... g, but also in ... the remedies ... nt of diseases." ... what modified ... apothecary's ... as a "chem- ... is today very ... known in the ... lot of things

... where in most ... who advises ... ally guilty of ... out a license," ... e trade has ... thirds of the ... retail stand ... soaps, cos- ... supplies, a ... uries. Drug ... when they ... small. Of ... still have a ... would be ... California ... deals exclu- ... re is some ... lection that ... living have ... to human

... e different ... the most ... a friend ... rnest help- ... number of ... climb the ... moderate fortune. ... er pet desire the ... "What do you ... to do when the ... nts to a certain ... s to have money ... own house, so that ... during the sum- ... noticed, when in ... e very rich board ... ring the summer, ... letting the rest of ... u are opulent."—

... was five ... eclipse of the sun ... of water. ... interest in the ... celebrated French

... that he might ... other line of work, ... him to the water

... ibility of the unex- ... any moment—is ... resting. The laws ... to do with our ... cessful men are ... or luck, though ... hard work and ... ck.

... ent. ... " astoundedly ... in the midst ... here, Gap: It ... West Indies ... dogs. These ... the size of ... ous eyes and

... Johnson of ... want to live ... they're at. ... I, going to ... with ten or ... the size of ... after me?"

... are to be ... of Guate- ...

PROTECTING BIRDS.

Two Societies Are Carrying on Work In Canada.

Full recognition of the important function that birds perform, in the natural order of things, in controlling insect life has been given shape on this continent by Canada's treaty of 1916 with the United States, known as the Migratory Birds Convention. All the essential machinery for its administration has been adopted by the Dominion Government by an instrument known as the Migratory Birds Convention Act. This is administered by the Department of the Interior through the Parks Department, and entails a staff of officers and inspectors and the publication of quantities of literature. No question should, therefore, be permitted to arise over the proper agencies for educating the public to assist in the protection of the birds specified in the treaty.

Prior to the Biological Survey of the continent antedating the treaty, and several years prior to the treaty itself, a voluntary, patriotic effort was begun by a small group of bird-lovers in Ontario to arouse public interest in the value of birds to mankind. This effort was organized and incorporated early in 1915 under the name of the Canadian Society for the Protection of Birds.

The Provincial Government approved of and supported this effort from the beginning and published for the society large editions of posters and pamphlets which were widely distributed all over Canada, but intensively throughout Ontario schools in villages, towns and cities.

There is not a shadow of doubt that this propaganda, voluntarily and conscientiously begun in 1914, and carried on up to the present, has been a highly significant factor in creating the now widespread interest in bird life and protection in Canada, particularly in Ontario.

The effort of the Canadian Society for the Protection of Birds kindled the effort in Quebec for bird protection, where the earliest members of the society in that province were already members of the parent society. Its posters and literature, freely distributed, have inspired local effort at many points in Canada.

In 1916, however, a serious rival entered the Canadian field, and by the consent of the Commission of Conservation. The National Association of Audubon Societies of the United States placed its membership and enticing advantages before Canadian teachers and school children. The former were given an incentive to form American bird clubs in their classes by an offer of an attractive journal on bird life on the remittance of its annual subscription collected in dimes from their pupils. This phase proved a check to Canadian effort.

Last year the American Association renewed and concentrated its exertions to extend its operations throughout the Dominion by securing an arrangement with the Canadian National Parks Branch to enter the schools of Canada and form junior American clubs therein. The bulletin of the Department for July, 1922, announced this concession, stating that: "The Parks Branch has communicated with the Educational Departments in the different provinces, and with a very few exceptions they have granted permission to have this work carried on."

The Ontario Department of Education, it is understood, has declined the advances of the American National Association to organize junior bird clubs in the public schools of the province.

Served Well In Egypt.

It seems a short distance from Montreal to London, judging by the number of eminent sons of Canada's greatest port who have became even more eminent and useful in the world's greatest port, London on the Thames. Perhaps earliest among these that are remembered was the late Sir Charles Hanson, who became Lord Mayor of London, without retaining his interest in Canada. Among the most recent is Major Elsdale Moison, M.D., J.P., son of Charles Elsdale Molson of Montreal and a native of the city that nestles beneath Mont Royal.

Major Molson is a retired member of the medical profession, the sort of man who retires the very moment a job is done and enters on a new job at once. He entered the war in August, 1914, as an officer of the R. A. M. C. and served in England and in Egypt until December, 1918—no later. Then he returned to politics. In the general elections of 1918 he was promptly elected to Parliament for Gainsborough. He had run in 1910, so campaigning was not a new thing to him and his war services, excellently rendered as a medical transport director in Egypt, were loyally remembered.

Major Molson was re-elected to the present House of Commons by a handsome majority. He is a Conservative Unionist.

Born in 1863, Major Molson grew up in Montreal society and was educated in the Old Land, at Cheltenham College and at Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

Forget Caches of Nuts.

Squirrels are responsible for the appearance of nut bearing trees in unexpected places; they are forgetful little elves, and many of the carefully hidden nuts they have cached for the winter are overlooked, germinate and become trees. Walnuts, because of their large kernels, are especial favorites with the squirrels; these trees are troubled by few pests, furnish fine shade, and are commercially valuable; the timber makes excellent airplane propellers and gun stocks. The war thinned our resources in black walnut down to 820,000,000 feet, and half of this is inaccessible for commerce.—Scientific American.

British imports into Canada for the twelve months ending with June amounted to $116,000,000, a decrease of $60,000,000 comparedwith the corresponding period last year.

FIVE YEARS' AGONY ENDED

When He Took "Fruit-a-tives" For Rheumatism

The Medicine Made From Fruit

There can be no doubt that "Fruit-a-tives" is the long sought remedy for Rheumatism and Lumbago. From all over Canada come letters testifying to this fact.

Mr. John E. Guilderson of Parrsboro, N.S. writes: "I suffered badly with Rheumatism for five years—tried different medicines—was treated by doctors in Amherst—and here at home—but the Rheumatism came back.

In 1916, I saw an advertisement for "Fruit-a-tives" and took a box and got relief, so I took them for about six months and the Rheumatism was all gone and I have never felt it since".

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

Times Change.

"I have only seen him twice, but I shall marry him."

"That's right. You probably will change your mind if you wait until you know him better."—Tyrihaus, Christiania.

Horse on You, Doc.

A—How do you like old Doc Peters?

B—First rate; but he's certainly terribly absent-minded. The other day in filling out a death certificate, he put his own name in the space marked cause of death.

LICKED

"He's the cream of the pugilistic profession."

"He will be whipped cream before he knows it."

A Bachelor's Complaint.

I'd like to be a farmer
And live among the trees,
I'd sit beneath a peach tree
With peaches on my knees.

In Constant Touch.

"Since you have become rich I suppose you are out of touch with your old friends?"

"Not at all. Some of 'em touch me every day."

Truthful Farmer.

"Are these eggs fresh?"

"Yes, ma'am. They wouldn't have been laid till tomorrow if I hadn't made a mistake and torn an extra leaf off the calendar."

THE SILVER LINING

"Has anyone seen my b-b-blanket?" demanded a shivering buck on one of those typically sunny French mornings.

Nobody had—for purposes of publication, anyway.

"Has anyone seen my b-b-blouse?"

Nope.

"Well," said the buck, after a moment's deliberation, "I'm g-g-glad I've g-g-got on a nice warm b-b-belt, at any rate."—American Legion Weekly.

The Smashup.

A man came into the club the other day with his face half-hidden by sticking plaster.

"A motorist friend of mine has just met with a nasty accident," he explained.

"But what have you been doing?" we asked in chorus.

"Oh, I was the nasty accident!"—Tit-Bits (London).

Shaken Belief.

"Do you feel a sense of unworthiness in the presence of a multi-millionaire?"

"Not of unworthiness," replied the impecunious citizen. "It is more a feeling of acute depression. At no other time do I have as little faith in the old saying that virtue is its own reward."

AUNTIE DIDN'T SMILE

"The Bible says they went into the ark two by two, doesn't it, Auntie?"

"Yes, dear."

"Well, who went in with you?"

Musings of a Motor Cop.

I signaled to Hortense to pause,
She did so with a pout,
And said, "I had to stop because
My gas has just gave out!"
—Washington Star.

Fatal.

"What became of the terror of Nosepaint Gulch?"

"He's gone."

"Natural demise?"

"Liver complaint."

"Heh?"

"Had a white liver."

Tommy Spills the Beans.

Mr. Dubbleigh—Why do you bring me so much water, Tommy? I merely asked for a drink.

Tommy—I thought you'd need more than a glassful, cause sister said you was the dryest old stick she ever knew.

Knew Her Failings.

Mrs. Hiram Offun—It seems to me you are asking too much when you consider the fact that I furnish your meals.

The Cook—I beg pardon, ma'am. I dine out. I never eat my own cooking.

Seven thousand million stamps. That is the annual output of Somerset House, where stamps of every description are printed and embossed. They range in value from an embossed duty stamp of £15,000 to the familiar halfpenny postage stamp.

The spacious basement of Somerset House is a hive of industry. Rows of machines and an army of men and girls are kept busy all day.

The machines print thousands of sheets of stamps daily. As each sheet leaves the press it is examined for possible defects, and any sheet with the slightest imperfection is destroyed. After examination the sheets are passed to the perforating machines. They are then sorted, counted, and packed ready for despatch.

A number of special machines are used for stamping cheques. One at a time, the leaves of the cheque book are fed into the machine, which prints the duty stamp without interfering with the binding.

Each machine is capable of stamping 4,500 cheques an hour. Before the books are returned to the various banks every stamp is examined. A mistake is quite a rare occurrence, although the number of cheques handled is enormous.

The value of the stamps kept in stock at Somerset House is estimated at £12,000,000.

Hotter Than the Sun.

Until a few years ago it was thought that the sun's heat was the greatest that could exist. You can realize how intense it is when you think that the rays that burn our faces brown in summer time have traveled across 92,000,000 miles of space.

Scientists have succeeded in producing a temperature that is thousands of degrees hotter than the sun's surface. It was desired to study the composition of certain metals, and the only way of doing so was to reduce them to gas by applying heat.

The temperature necessary was enormous, and months of experiments were needed before a means of producing it could be found. Eventually a huge electrical apparatus was installed which produced heat so terrific that methals were converted not slowly but instantly into gas; in fact, pieces of tungsten were made to explode as if they had been dynamite.

The heat generated reached a temperature of 40,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

The Crow and the Railways.

An engine-driver, who is also a keen naturalist, asserts that the crow frequents railways more than any other bird. He haunts embankments and cuttings, but is particularly partial to the "four-foot" because of the grease and oil that are always to be found on the line. An express train will frequently run against and kill various other kinds of bird, but it rarely hits a crow.

RHEUMATISM

Have you Rheumatism or Neuritis, Sciatica, Lumbago? Now is the time to get rid of it. Nature is doing all she can for you. Just help things along. Get a box of Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules from your Druggist and you will soon be fit and well again.

THE standard Remedy T.R.C.'s

"Who is the fellow in a sport car?"

"That's Harold Heartbreak, the movie star. He gets paid a big salary for just making love to beautiful women."

"In a case like that a man would have some inducement to work overtime."

"He's evidently been working overtime. His wife is suing him for divorce and names six corespondents."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

WANT STONE OF SCONE.

Latest Request Made by Irish of the English.

Among many antiques now in England which Irishmen say should be restored to Ireland by virtue of her new status is the "Stone of Destiny" in Westminster Abbey, upon which every English king since Edward I was crowned, says a despatch to the New York Herald. While Irish antiquarians are not unanimous on this point, one school holds that this stone is the original "Lia Fail" from the hill of Tara, the ancient seat of the Irish kings.

According to one English tradition the stone was carried to Ireland from Bethel as "Jacob's Pillow," upon which Jacob slept when he dreamed. In Ireland it became the pillow of St. Columba at Iona, was removed to Scone, Scotland, by Kenneth II, in the ninth century, and then to Westminster by Edward I.

Some antiquarians dispute this, however, alleging that the stone was brought to Ireland by Tuathe de Danann and his colony from Germany and subsequently placed upon the hill of Tara. The stone was supposed to have supernatural powers, making a creaking noise when a legitimate king was being crowned, but maintaining a stony silence when a usurper sat upon it.

The Irish high kings, who sat upon it during the Tuathe de Danann colony, came to Ireland about 1896 B.C.; and the stone, according to this legend, remained till the fifth century A.D., and when Fergus Macere then the high king, left Tara on a conquering expedition he bore the stone away to Scone for his coronation. Edward is said to have taken it away in the thirteenth century. A Scottish tradition spun around this stone has it that:

If the fates go aright, where this
stone is found,
The Scots shall monarchs of that
realm be crowned,

which prophecy is supposed to have been fulfilled when James VI. of Scotland became James I. of England.

There are Irishmen, however, who say that the real Lia Fail still reposes on the hill of Tara, and that the most reliable Irish annals give no hint that it was ever removed. The stone which these persons assert is the original now crowns the great central mound of the hill of Tara, where some 400 men were killed by English troops in the revolt of 1798.

The old Irish bards gave their native land the poetic name of "Innisfail," incorporating the name of the historic rock. One ancient verse runs:

From this strange stone did Innisfail
obtain
Its name: a tract surrounded by the
main.

JOB PRINTING

of all kinds.

All orders promptly attended to.

THE REVIEW

Phone 49

CRIPPLED BY RHEUMATISM

Began to Improve After Taking "Fruit-a-tives"

The Medicine Made From Fruit

You can get rid of Rheumatism. You can be free of pain—of swollen hands and feet—of aching arms, legs and back.

"Fruit-a-tives" will drive the cause of Rheumatism out of the system and give you permanent relief.

"For over three years, I was confined to bed with Rheumatism. Finally I decided to try "Fruit-a-tives". Before using half a box, I noticed improvement. I continued taking "Fruit-a-tives" improving all the time. I can now walk about two miles and do chores around the place".

ALEX. MUNRO, Lorne, Ont.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

DRURY AT MADOC

(Continued from Page 1.)

to them by their predecessors, and it was left to them to straighten them out as far as they possibly could. One of the most important and for which they received much adverse criticism, was the Radial plan. The government refused to back the bonds without an investigation and a Commission was appointed. It was found that, although there were three railways running between Toronto and Belleville, and a splendid highway, to say nothing of a Lake satisfactory for navigation purposes it was planned to run still another line, a radial line. The government, then, at the risk of losing the good will of the people, held up this matter. At this point Drury challenged his critics, who said he had spent too much money to come forward and state the exact place where he had spent too much money. But no-one has done so. There was increased obligation, but not increased debt.

The present government has spent $71,400,000 for Hydro-Electric development. Can any one say that we spent too much? Can our opponents truthfully say that they would have spent $1 less than we.

The preceding government had built the T and N. O. Railway, but had not made a successful enterprise of it. The Drury government advanced $3,300,000 and the railway returned $600,000. The reason for this increased revenue was that a better commission was employed. Under the old government there were (1) Chairman, a dying man; the second in command was a worn-out politician and the third a railway man. The Chairman was left until he died soon after, the worn-out politician was discharged and the railway man given a chance to earn the Chairmanship, which he did, and then they were given to help them a sound business man, who had had railway experience both here and overseas. The road improved and Mr. Ferguson went North and told them the Drury Government had taken $600,000 profits from the road. "Well", said Mr. Drury. "If you object to profits make Mr. Ferguson Premier, and have him apply the same tactics to the T. and N. O. railway as he applied when Minister of land and Forests and you will not be troubled any more with revenue from that railway.

(Continued Next Week.)

A sturdy match, big enough to handle with your mitts on. Strong enough to strike on rough surfaces. Made to withstand more moisture.

A safe match, free from poison and free from glow when blown out.

Their added length gives longer light in the dark.

MAPLE LEAF MATCHES
Different and better
The Canadian Match Co. Limited

MUST SAFEGUARD PROHIBITION

The following self-explanatory resolution was moved by J. A. Long, seconded by Rev. Mr. Armstrong, at the general session, in Parkdale Methodist Church, of the West Toronto district, which represents over forty Methodist churches: "We express our appreciation of the impartiality and vigor with which the Premier and Attorney-general of this Province have enforced the Ontario Temperance Act. We fully recognize the difficulty of enforcing a law which has such high moral objectives as the O. T. A., especially when we remember that the infamous liquor traffic, against which it is opposed, was for so many years sanctioned by law in this province, and which naturally bred no small number of law-breakers, crooks, and thugs, as well as a considerable number of more or less moderate drinkers. It is quite possible to understand why these would organize themselves to oppose any person or persons who would seriously endeavour to enforce the law. Yet we rejoice in spite of this, the law, as enforced, has greatly reduced drunkenness, poverty and crime, especially those crimes closely related to the use of intoxicants. The evidence is overwhelming that this law has been an untold blessing to the people of this Province.

"In view of this, we regard the maintenance and proper enforcement of the O. T. A. as the most important issue before the people of Ontario at the present time.

"In order to secure this enforcement, it is absolutely necessary that a government thoroughly sympathetic with the provisions of the O. T. A. be in power. Experience proves that when enforcement of such a law is placed in the hands of men antagonistic or indifferent to its success, laxity of enforcement invariably follows, making the laws a reproach and threatening its very existence.

"We, therefore, call upon our people and all lovers of prohibition, to rise above personal or party consideration and at the approaching election endeavour to secure at all costs that those elected to the Legislature will be no parties to trifling with this measure.

"We further suggest that any attempted evasion of this issue by a party leader or a local candidate should not be tolerated, and that every effort should be put forth to place in power a government that can be trusted to put its whole influence and authority behind this measure in vigorous and efficient enforcement."

Queensboro

The rains of last week end were much needed and appreciated.

Master Rowland Fleming returned from Bancroft on Wednesday after spending a few weeks with his uncle, Mr. F. Fleming.

Mrs. W. J. Wiggins, Trenton, is visiting relatives in Queensboro.

Mrs. J. Bailey spent a few days in town last week.

Miss Alice Howe came down from Peterborough for the week end.

Rev. Mr. Redding, Bannockburn, occupied the pulpit of St. Peter's Church on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Fleming and Miss Hawley, Bancroft, spent Sunday with Queensboro friends.

Mrs. Roberts, Hart's, presided at the High School Entrance Examination, part one, for this vicinity on Saturday in the Queensboro School. There were nineteen pupils present from the various schools.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Hunter and children of Bannockburn, spent Sunday with Mr. A. Howe.

A very successful entertainment was given in the Orange hall on Friday by the Springbrook Dramatic Club.

Mr. and Mrs. W. McMechan will represent the Queensboro L. O. B. A. at the Supreme Grand Orange Convention in Winnipeg.

Mrs. T. H. Moore is attending the W. M. S. Convention in Cobourg this week.

Mrs. S. Diamond returned to Madoc on Saturday after spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. W. Martin.

STRAYED

n the premises of Wesley Ray, Lot 2, Concession 10, Rawdon, a Black and White dry cow. Owner may have same by proving property and paying for this ad and pasture.

3t W. RAY, Springbrook.

The Sales Manager's Mid-week Chat

by Long Distance

The enthusiasm generated on Saturdays seems to die down around mid-week.

Sales Manager Johnson knows his men. He is their inspiration and they are all for "the Chief."

The Saturday morning sales conference is a real "get together" meeting; and when the Chief speaks, his voice is the force that makes them want to do better. He talks as he knows. When their enthusiasm dies down around mid-week Johnson knows the need for revival. His three minute chat with each of the boys on the road works wonders. Perhaps he got the idea from the Church's mid-week meetings.

Long Distance makes it possible, and Station-to-Station rates make it inexpensive.

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station

BASEBALL

Trent Valley League Schedule

June 2—Deloro at Belleville
2—Havelock at Tweed
4—Tweed at Madoc
6—Belleville at Deloro
8—Tweed at Havelock
9—Deloro at Madoc
12—Havelock at Deloro
13—Maloc at Tweed
16—Havelock at Belleville
16—Madoc at Deloro
20—Deloro at Tweed
21—Belleville at Madoc
26—Tweed at Deloro
28—Belleville at Havelock
30—Havelock at Madoc
30—Tweed at Belleville
July 2—Madoc at Tweed
2—Deloro at Belleville
4—Havelock at Deloro
6—Belleville at Tweed
10—Tweed at Havelock
11—Belleville at Madoc
14—Havelock at Belleville
18—Belleville at Deloro
18—Havelock at Tweed
21—Madoc at Belleville
23—Deloro at Madoc
26—Deloro at Tweed
27—Madoc at Havelock
Aug. 1—Tweed at Madoc
2—Belleville at Havelock
4—Madoc at Deloro
8—Havelock at Madoc
8—Tweed at Belleville
10—Deloro at Havelock
15—Tweed at Deloro

Trene Valley League Standing

Games having followed with a * are tied games.

Madoc	2*	0
Deloro	1	0
Tweed	1	0
Havelock	1*	1
Belleville	0	2

H. S. LEAGUE STANDING

High School Boys

Team	Won	Lost
Madoc	3	1
Tweed	3	1
Marmora	0	4

High School Girls

Stirling	5	1
Tweed	5	1
Madoc	4	2
Marmora	0	6

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. John Kilpatrick and family wish to thank their friends and neighbors for the many acts of kindness and expressions of sympathy during the sickness of his wife and their mother. 1t-p

Toronto, April 29.--Completion as soon as can be carried out of the Toronto and Eastern Railway with extension from Bowmanville to Cobourg, and electrification of the line to the station at Don, is forecast in a letter which Controller Singer, Toronto, received to-day from Sir Henry Thornton, President of Canadian National Railways.

Review Ads. Bring Results

BANNOCKBURN WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The Annual meeting of the W. I. was held on May 18th, 1923. A goodly number were present, but owing to various causes some were unable to attend. A good report was given by the secretary, and I am sure we need not feel discouraged with our social or financial progress. And on the whole I think we may call the past a successful year. There are 22 members in this branch. At the call for help from those in distress at the time of the Northern Fire the W. I. spent $22. in material which was made up into garments for women and children, also each member donated clothing and bedding.

An organ was purchased by the Institute and placed in the I. O. O. F. Hall for the use of the Institute and other societies.

They have also spent a considerable amount on interior of hall where they have the monthly meetings. Receipts for the year are $169.18. Expenses were $129.65.

We enjoyed very much the remarks made by our President in which she mentioned the experience one gained by holding this office, and that when she once got on the level again she would not be so long in responding to the calls or inquiries made by such officer, but we, fearing she talk too much, did not let her down, as you will see later.

The business for the year being over Mrs. J. Harris was called to the chair and the following officers were elected:

President Mrs. W. L. Munro
Vice-p-resident Mrs. W. Best
Secretary Mrs. S. L. McEwen
District Rep. Mrs. F. Chambers
Directors Mrs. J. Hunter, Mrs. H. Lloyd

Both President and Secretary remained the same as last year and the re-election was unanimous. The monthly meetings of the W. I. are to be held on the third Monday of the month at 7.30 p. m., during summer months. Roll call for next month to be answered by various hints. A paper to be given by Mrs. J. Hunter on "Little things that make life beautiful." and a duet by Mrs. W. West and Mrs. A. Bronson will make up the programme. Our meeting was brought to a close by the singing of "God Save the King." A dainty luncheon was served by Mrs. F. Chambers and Mrs. A. Bronson. The Institute extends a hearty invitation to every woman in the community to come and enjoy our social gathering.

STIRING AND TWEED TIE

By Tweed girls defeating the Marmora girls in the last of the Trent Valley High School Schedule games they were tied with Stirling for the Championship of the League. It is expected that these teams will play off their tie in Madoc.

MADOC AND TWEED TIED

On Tuesday of this week Tweed defeated Marmora in Marmora by the score of 11-7. Tweed winning this game results in a tie between Madoc and Tweed for the possession of Colonel Rierdon's cup. It is expected that these teams will play off in the near future.

UNITED DAIRYMEN CO-OPERATIVE

Market letter no. 5; week ending June 2nd, 1923.

The receipts of cheese in Montreal last week were 29,691 boxes, an increase of 7,646 boxes over the previous week and an increase of 854 boxes over the same week last year. From May 1st to June 2nd, 1923, the total receipts were 5,340 boxes less than for the same period in 1922 and 77,886 boxes less than in 1921.

Last week there was a substantial increase in prices caused largely through the buying by American firms mostly for grinding purposes. On Wednesday we obtained 16-7/8 for no. 1 and on Friday 17-3/8, these prices were a big advance over the previous week. As yet the British market has not followed the advance and the opinion is freely expressed that prices were market up too fast. Against this we have the fact that the make so far has been less than last year which was the lightest on record, and we have had more buying for the States. There may be a reaction but it should not be a very serious one.

We sold last week close to 1,000 boxes in Belleville at 17-1/4 for no. 1 and 16-5/8 for no. 2. This was 5-16 better than Stirling, which was again the low board of the week. 1/4 better than Campbellford and 1-16 better than Picton. The Belleville buyers are still holding aloof from our sale but we are selling the cheese and getting the price which is the important thing.

At Montreal the quality of the cheese we received was extremely good, only 25 boxes grading no. 2 out of about 1500 boxes.

Following are the particulars of our sales: Montreal, Wednesday, 487 no. 1 white at 16-7/8, 577 no. 1 colored at 16-7/8. Friday 105 no. 1 white and 209 no. 1 colored at 17-1/8, 254 no. 2 white at 16-5/8, 212 no 1 colored at 17-1/8.

Following are last week's board prices: Tuesday, Gould's Cold Storage, 15 1/2 to 16 cts. delivered Montreal; St. Pascal, P. Q. 15 5-16. Thursday, Kingston, 17 1-16; Brockville, 17-1/8 cts.; Stirling, 16 13-16; Madoc, 17 cts. Friday, Gould's delivered Mont... Napanee 17 5-... Iroquois, 17 1/... 11-16 cts.; Ch... kleek Hill, 17 ... London, 17 c... 1/8 cts.; Corn... colored at 17 ...

Commencing ... will go into C... ing graded. ... United ... W.

Ford

PROOF that the Ford is ... a farm necessity, is sh... fact that when the Commi... cultural Conditions investig... of things entering into farm... they investigated the price of... the exclusion of every other m...

FRANK SMITH, ...

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIM...

Why spoil a week-end?

Paint your car with Carmote Auto-Color Varnish. It dries in twenty-four hours—no laying up for over Sunday. This paint has a beautiful lustre that brings out the richness of the color.

Save and ...

Frank Da...

PAINT

Ready for Use or Mixed ...

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North Hastings Review

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Summer Dress WEEK

June 16 to June 23

The celebrated Billie Burke Dress Co. have sent to us for this week's selling their newest and freshest frocks to sell at a most reasonable price.

GINGHAM DRESSES FOR EVERY HOUR OF THE DAY—in checks and plaids—for women and young women. Simple and plain or organdy trimmed. Every one perfect in details, as Billie Burke's always are. *They fit, too.* All sizes, all colors, including black and white, at..... **$2.95 to $7.50**

RATINES, GINGHAMS AND VOILES for the woman who is able to make her own frock. They cost so little and look so well.

FINE RATINES in white, blue, rose, tan, etc. Summer Dress week **95c**

ALL NAVY TRICOTINE SUITS will clear at this Summer Dress week. 3 only. You are lucky if you get one for cool days all Summer at **$18.50**

GREY LISLE HOSE .....**60c the pair**

SILK HOSE, ALL SHADES.....**98c the pair**

HEAVY SILK HOSE with elastic top, guaranteed not to run..... **$1.75**

NEW CORSETS TO WEAR WITH NEW DRESSES—Nemo, D. A., from 98c to..... **$5.50**

THE POPULAR CORSELET for girls and young women, just received, to sell at 75c and **$2.25**

GINGHAMS in all the dainty color combinations. Summer Dress week

4 yds. for 75c	4 yds. for $1.00	4 yds. for $1.20	4 yds. for $1.50

VOILES AND TISSUES—Beautiful new French Voiles in fancy floral and dot designs. Summer Dress week at 25c to..... **$1.50**

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JOHN McCAFFREY
U. F. O. Candidate for North Hastings.

VILLAGE COUNCIL

The following are the minutes of regular meeting of the Village council held at Madoc on June 7th, 1923.

Present—Reeve Burns and Councillors Robertson, Whytock and Wallbridgee.

Minutes of last regular meeting read and adopted.

Communications received from the Ontario Municipal Association,

It was moved and passed unanimously that the Ontario Bridge Co's offer re cement walk, be accepted.

Robertson—Wallbridge—that the sale of the old wire be left to the Chairman of the Electric Light Committee—cd.

Wallbridge—Robertson—that tax collectors be ordered to collect first six months of 1923. Income taxes from High School teachers whose homes are outside Madoc—Cd.

Messrs. Rev. Hall and Mr. Jewell addressed council on behalf of LibraryBoard soliciting a grant.

Robertson—Wallbridge—that W. J. Hill be refunded $2.00 dog tax, wrongfully collected—cd.

Wallbridge—Robertson—that a grant of $100.00 be given the Public Library Board—cd.

On motion of Robertson—Wallbridge the Town accounts of$146.75 and Electric Light accts. $372.61 were ordered paid.

Whytock—Robertson—that council adjourn.—cd.

A. S. COCHRAN,
Clerk.

CONFIRMATION SERVICE

On Sunday evening last Confirmation service was held in the church of St. John the Baptist, at which ten candidates were confirmed by his Lordship the Bishop of Ontario. The Bishop was assisted by Revs. Young, Smart and Redding.

Miss Hungerford rendered a solo which was appreciated by all.

At the close of the service the Bishop presented Miss Kelly with a fountain pen from the members of the A. Y. P. A. of which she was the President.

BANNOCKBURN MEN UNDER ARREST

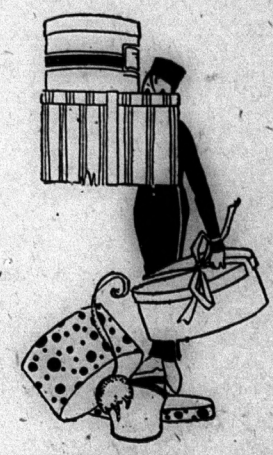
(Belleville Ontario)

Two young men, Jack Lowery, of Gunter, and Alex Gordon, of Bannockburn were arrested on Thursday in the north country on very serious charges and were brought before Magistrate Casement at Madoc Village. They were later brought to jail here on remand until June 19th.

Ben Warren was brought before Magistrate Casement at Madoc on two charges of breach of the Ontario Temperance Act.

All these charges developed out of one complaint.

At the coming election, deputy returning officers will receive $10 for their day's services, poll clerks $6 and constables $4. This is an increase over the last election, when the compensation was as follows: Deputy returning officers $7, clerks $5 and constables $3.



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Railroad tickets reading between Cleveland and Buffalo (in either direction) are good for transportation on these steamers.

Premier Drury's Speech

At Madoc on June 6th

On Wednesday evening, June 9th, the Empire theatre was packed to the doors to welcome to Madoc the Premier of this Province, the Hon. E. C. Drury. Mr. Wm. Cross acted as Chairman for the evening. Mr. Cross opened the meeting by a few words of welcome to the Premier, welcomed him irrespective of party or politics, but as the Premier of our Province. Then the Chairman introduced to the meeting Mr. John McCaffrey, the U. F. O. candidate for this district.

Mr. McCaffrey thanked the U. F. O. delegates for their nomination, and, expressing his appreciation of the honour done him, acknowledged the responsibility this nomination carried with it. In order to encourage his workers, he told of some of the work he had accomplished since his nomination. He had covered the territory from St. Peter's to Stirling and was everywhere cordially received. There seems to be little doubt of the outcome of the election, in the north. He called upon his supporters to do nothing that would in any way tarnish the cause for which they all stand, but to work together as one man, bound together by a pride in their occupation, and claimed that he would far rather go down to an honourable defeat in an honourable struggle than to win by unfair tactics. Mr. McCaffrey closed then with a plea for the votes of the electors of this constituency and promising that, if elected, he would do all he could for the welfare and prosperity of this district which he, as standard bearer represents.

The Chairman, then, in a few well-chosen words, introduced Premier Drury who spent the next two hours and twenty minutes in one of the most interesting accounts of the policy and actions of the Drury Government to which the electors of this constituency have ever had the pleasure of listening.

Mr. Drury first expressed his pleasure at being present and then started right in at the work he had on hand. He speaks of the principle critic of the Drury Government as Mr. Howard G. Ferguson, the leader of the Conservative party, who although thrown out of power by the people comes before them again, unrepentant and absolutely refraining from expressing or stating the policy he would follow on any political question.

Mr. Drury then claimed it not only as his right but also as his duty, to defend the policy the Government has followed and also to explain the character of those who would supplant it.

Mr. Ferguson re the Temperance question stated in Niagara that the Drury Government had sold $50 million worth of whiskey and made a profit of $15 million. This statement was so startling that Mr. Drury investigated and found that accurate figures were $3,354, 364.61 worth of whiskey and the profit made, $777,506.86, 1-20 of the profit claimed by Mr. Ferguson. Many things in the present campaign are on a par with this one instance.

During the four years in power the Drury Government attempted to give a progressive Administration to the people of this Province. A few of the results of this Administration can be seen in the Rural Credit System; the Cooperative marketings; the English market for cattle; advanced instruction in Agriculture--records of this may be found in the Live Stock, in the Cold Storage facilities etc., a benefit to the Province amounting to millions of dollars; Forestdy—fire protective system. The results of this policy may be seen in the fire losses. From 1917 to 1919 under the old Government there was a loss of ninety-nine thousand acres, and this period included the wet year of 1918. The loss under the present Government amounts to only forty-nine thousand acres. The revenue has increased three times what it was under the old administration; Education-- the Government has been more liberal with grants to the common schools, the consolidated schools, the High schools and also to the Universities. This money, although spent by the Government was not spent for the Government, because the benefits go directly back to the people. If the Government had not paid this money the people would have been compelled to do so. The examination system has become less strenuous, and this improvement has not gone as far as it should. The Social Legislation was also progressive as may seen in the Mothers' Allowance Act, the Legitimation Act, the Adoption Act, and others; Roads Question---the previous Government had launched a trunk road running from Winsdor to Montreal with one lateral from Brockville to Ottawa. This road was insufficient for the needs. With the number of cars increased from 150, 000 to 300,000 the traffic is now on the highways and not on the railways. It is necessary to build adequate roads all over the province. The work done has been done with the idea of making the work, when finished, capable of duration. The money was spent on the foundation, the grades the bridges and the culverts. Less attention has been paid to the surface, but it is now a splendid piece of gravel road, which is the cheapest we could have. The charge of extravagance is the one laid at the door of the government and, to prove it it is said that the roads were improved at a cost of $72,000 per mile. But the critics neglected to add that this road extended for only one mile and nine-tenths, and it was so situated as to bear an enormous amount of traffic—about 5,000 cars a day. Here passes the traffic from the east to the west, from Hamilton to Brinkley's Corners, Guelph to Hamilton and Hamilton to Niagara. This investment was necessary on account of the investment made by the people of the Province in motor cars.. A great many of the projects handled by the Drury government were bequeathed to them by their predecessors, and it was left to them to straighten them out as far as they possibly could. One of the most important and for which they received much adverse criticism, was the Radial plan. The government refused to back the bonds without an investigation and a Commission was appointed. It was found that, although there were three railways running between Toronto and Belleville, and a splendid highway, to say nothing of a Lake satisfactory for navigation purposes it was planned to run still another line, a radial line. The government, then, at the risk of losing the good will of the people, held up this matter. At this point Drury challenged his critics, who said he had spent too much money to come forward and state the exact place where he had spent too much money. But no-one has done so. There was increased obligation, but not increased debt.

The present government has spent $71,400,000 for Hydro-Electric development. Can any one say that we spent too much? Can our opponents truthfully say that they would have spent $1 less than we.

The preceding government had built the T and N. O. Railway, but had not made a successful enterprise of it. The Drury government advanced $3,300,000 and the railway returned $600,000. The reason for this increased revenue was that a better commission was employed. Under the old government there were (1) Chairman, a dying man; the second in command was a worn-out politician and the third a railway man. The Chairman was left until he died soon after, the worn-out politician was discharged and the railway man given a chance to earn the Chairmanship, which he did, and then they were given to help them a sound business man, who had had railway experience both here and overseas. The road improved and Mr. Ferguson went North and told them the Drury Government had taken $600,000 profits from the road. "Well", said Mr. Drury. "If you object to profits make Mr. Ferguson Premier, and have him apply the same tactics to the T. and N. O. railway as he applied when Minister of land and Forests and you will not be troubled any more with revenue from that railway.

The government also spent $4,-600, 000 in repairs to government buildings throughout the province, and even our opponents will not deny that these were necessary.

Am I justified in saying that I have accounted for the capital spent?

The current expenditures then were dealt with. There were $7-651,000 spent on education, which returns to the people; $554,000 on teachers' superannuation. The superannuation is not a child of the Drury government, but of the old government and a very neglected child at that. The teachers were assessed 2½ per cent., and the government was to contribute an equal sum, and this was to be paid out in superannuation. The teachers were taxed alright but the money cause the government needed it, and the government were $800,000 to the good. When the Drury government took control there was a debt of $1,600,000 to the superannuation fund.

Another expense incurred by the old government and handed down to the Drury government was the "Perquisite system." This was defined by Drury in the same way as a little boy would define a lie--it was a very present help in time of trouble--and was used to explain expenses. If a man was to be given a salary of $4000 there would be a cash deposit of $2000 and then he would be supplied with a house, rent free, light free, food, a car maintained by the government, and sometimes even a servant, and so make up the balance in perquisites. But the perquisites would increase and there was no possible way of keeping track of the money spent. The Drury government put the salaries in estimates and then could keep all accounts.

$1,182,000 was spent by the Drury Government for the improvement and upkeep of Hospitals and Charities. This money relieved local committees from a very heavy tax on their resources and noone can deny that this was needed. The places are necessary and must be run.

The Sanitaria for Consumptives are saving hundreds of lives. The former government granted 50c. per day; we have granted 75c. per day. It was money paid from the Provincial treasury to help local tax payers.

$1,454,000 has been paid to the Mothers' Allowance fund. As many as 11,640 children of Ontario, who would be existing in penury, or confined to some public institution are being cared for in their own homes. Can anyone criticize the use to which this money has been put?

The old government issued bonds succession duty free. If a man died owning these bonds his property to the extent of that amount is exempt from taxation. These bonds were very valuable and were passed from hand to hand and the government was cheated out of large sums of money. The Drury government issue no bonds but succession duty bearing bonds and have, at a great expense, redeemed many of the bonds issued by the previous management.

There is a fish called the cuttle fish which ejects into the water a darkish fluid which colours the water so the fish cannot be seen and serves as an excellent retreat from enemies. These tactics are similar to those of Mr. Ferguson's "tu quoque"--you are another. The present leader of the Conservative party has a past in the administration of his own department, the timber department, that he would gladly live down if he could. Here, to hide his own illegal dealings, he uses his tu quoque principle, and denounces the Backus agreement as an infamous, illegal secret agreement of "Mr. Drury."

Mr. Backus is an American millionaire from Minnesota, who came to the Lake of the Woods where he bought a cruiser, a site for a pulp mill and then became entangled in the affairs of Kenora. This town, on the srength of the plans of Mr. Backus made improvements to the extent of 1 million dollars. The Norman dam was a subject of international interest as it is an international water. Mr. Backus, then, had not a clear title to the Norman dam and suspended operation. Kenora was faced with destruction for which the only remedy was to have Backus start the industries planned. But Backus was afraid on account of the dam. The government promised to supply him with power, with this addition, that he be ruled by the stipulation, regulation and reservation of the minister of Land and Forests, and agreeing to this Backus received the White Dog dam The agreement was entered upon, but soon Backus found that he had not enough timber and asked that the government increase his supply by selling him the timber limit o the English river. The Globe of two weeks before the reported secret deal was transacted shows that at a cabinet meeting to which newspaper men were invited, all details were discussed. On September 30 the deal was transacted, and in October the Mail and Empire and the Globe had articles describing the agreement between Backus and the government. Can anything be secret where there are newspaper men? To estimate the value of the timber limit on the English river, Zavitz, a forester, gave the estimate that there were 1 million acres of timber but only one cord per acre of spruce. Not yet satisfied Premier Drury had private letters from a rival firm of Backus confirming that estimation. So the timber limit was advertised in many papers as up for public auction and Backus bought.

In 1915 the same limit was put up for auction with no bids. In 1915 the government asked $1,250-000; we asked 2,500,000. In 1915 the government stipulated that 250 hands be employed; we stated that there must be 1000. In 1915 there was to be no security put up, but in 1920 Backus put up $250000 which he forfeits if he does not fulfill the agreement. The result of this so-called infamous, illegal secret agreement is that Kenora is now a prosperous booming town.

The commission appointed to investigate Ferguson's department found both perjury and forgery. Ferguson attempted to justify himself by villifying the judges, and calling his judges skunks, he denounced the investigation as nothing but a political persecution. Just before the election Ferguson sold a great many timber limits by private sale and when accused, declared himself to be "above the law."

One example of this illegal dealing was the Shevlin-Clarke case. J. A. Mathieu was member for the Raney River district and was also a supporter of Ferguson. Thus the man buying the timber named the man who measured it. Secret and illegal agreement gave him the limit without public auction. The estimation was made by a young man who owed his position to Mathieu.

The Drury government is accuse of extravagance and inefficiency. I deny the charge but can show you a case of inefficiency, and that is the soldier settlement at Kapuskasing. When the Drury Government took control a wild-eyed deputation visited Drury and asked for help. Conditions were terrible, houses not weather proof children not clothed and things going from bad to worse. Drury's soldier colleague was sent to investigate. His report was short and terse--"Bad, something must be done." A commission was sent to investigate but found things so demoralized that nothing could be done but to transport the colonists at government expense to the places they had left and the colony was a failure. There was an absolute loss of 1,000,000 just because of an inefficient minister who did not know the north.

Then Mr. Drury spoke of Mr. McCaffrey and showed himself perfectly satisfied with the choice made by the U. F. O. delegates of this constituency.

Following this Mr. Drury referred to the O. T. A. and stated that his policy was a strict enforcement of the act. Ferguson promised a year ago a policy which would please everybody. So he devoted the first 11 months to persuading the wets that he would support a policy of moderation of the O. T. A. or at least a laxity of enforcement. The past month he spent in changing his policy to accomodate the drys. He is bound by nothing. We believe the Act is on the Statute book by the will of the people and will recommend no amendment until the people show strong desire for it.

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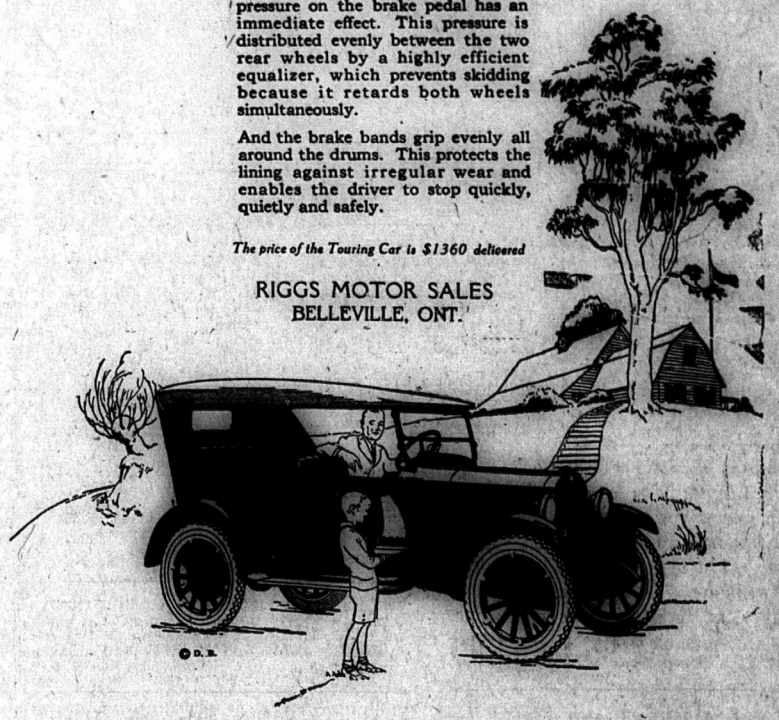

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General

HARTS FARMERS' CLUB

This Club will meet in Harts School House on the second Tuesday of each month.

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Queer Bills Were Passed By the British Parliament Meet Some Unusual Cases

Some members of the British Parliament will gasp when they are called upon to consider a bill which is to be promoted by the Bank of England for the removal of any human remains found during rebuilding.

In time they will get used to freak measures.

As a rule, a Parliament has to correct some "howlers" in the bills it passes by means of other bills. A classic occurred in a certain statute, which, after enacting that the punishment for a particular offence should be fourteen years' imprisonment, provided that one-third should go to the Kin[illegible] the other to the informer.

Little less fine a gem was embodied in a statute for the rebuilding of Chelmsford Jail. An early clause prescribed that the prisoners should be confined in the old jail until the new one was ready, and later it was laid down that the materials from the existing jail should be used for building the new structure.

After thoughts, too, are enshrined in freak bills, which sometimes become Acts of Parliament. One of these is probably the shortest in modern form on the British Statute Book: "In section 43 of the Yorkshire Registration Act, 1884, the words 'before the commencement of this Act' should be substituted for the words 'before the passing of this Act'."

Other curious bills are for the purpose of legalizing the illegal. Many people at Stantonbury, Bucks, for instance, were suddenly unable to say whether they were married or single, the vicar having discovered that all the marriages which had taken place in St. James' Church since its erection, fifty years previously, were illegal, as the edifice had never been licensed for marriages. This affected thousands of marriages. In the end a special Act was passed to put things in order.

Other queer bills are those of a personal nature. Here are the objects of a few, taken almost at random: Change of name in pursuance with the conditions in a will; rectifying a mistake in a marriage settlement; declaring a marriage void; regulating the time a certain nobleman may fish in the Derwent; declaring that certain persons are not the children of a certain marquess.

Among local bills also there are some curiosities. One is not unknown at Southend-on-Sea, which obtained its present name under such a bill.

In the same way, special powers to raise money have been acquired by a large number of places. Many years ago the churchwardens at Chertsey were in such desperate straits for funds to carry out repairs that they promoted a bill authorizing them to sell the gallery pews to the highest bidders. This power was granted. A pew has been sold at Tokenhouse Yard for as much as fifty pounds.

Finally, a Parliament has often to introduce a public bill to meet an unforeseen contingency, a bill which, though it may seem strange at the time, leads to alterations in the law that ultimately strike us as in no way remarkable.

A case in point is what is known now as "Thellusson's Act." Peter Thellusson, a London merchant, left the residue of his fortune, valued at £600,000 or £700,000, to trustees, to accumulate during the lifetime of his sons and sons' sons, and of their issue existing at the time of his death. On the death of the survivor, the money was to be divided among the "eldest male lineal descendants" of his three sons then living.

It was calculated that the accumulation might reach £140,000,000. So an Act, "Thellusson's Act," was passed making it illegal to bequeath property to accumulate for more than twenty-one years.

Is Yours a Trade Name?

The great industries of the Middle Ages have supplied the most common surnames. Smith and Taylor are two which will rise at once into everyone's mind. But there are others less common.

Take the leather industry, and look at the records of the thirteenth century. We find that there were "barkers" and "skynners," as well as "saddelers" and "glovers." To-day we spell these names Barker, Skinner, Sadler, and Glover. There were also "souters," who were shoemakers. The name Soutar is not uncommon to-day.

Turn to the iron workers. Besides "armsmyths," and "lokesmiths," there were "flerours," who made horseshoes. The name of Ferrars commemorates this forgotten term. The surname Marshall takes its rise from the word "marshall," which in those days described the actual shoeing smith. Faber, in French "favre," is the Latin word for smith, and has also been preserved as a surname.

Electric Polishers.

Shoes can now be polished by electricity. The entire process is performed without hands by an ingenious machine, in which the dropping of a coin in the slot starts the dusting of the shoes, applying of polish, brushing to a shine and rubbing with cloths to a satinlike finish.

Tit for Tat.

Chemist: "I say, Brown, that meat you sold me yesterday didn't taste at all nice."

Butcher: "Well, that makes us quits, because the medicine you gave me last week tasted something horrible."

Constantly.

Hill: "When is your daughter thinking of getting married?"

Will: "Constantly."

BRITISH LABOR M.P.'S.

Some Characters Who Will Now Agitate Westminster.

If ever a British Parliament represented a full cross-section of the body politic the one which has been returned to Westminster bears that stamp. There is blue blood and red, and some blue mixed with the red. There is the tailor and the candlestick maker, the manufacturer and the brewer, the disciple of Syndicalism and the schoolmaster, pacifist and revolutionist.

The Labor opposition has a membership of more than 140, and included in that number is everything from Ned Scrymgeour, the Billy Sunday of Dundee, with his Prohibition slant, to Dr. Sidney Webb, one of the ablest Socialists in the country. Labor's firing line comprises some very big men.

There is Ramsay Macdonald, Philip Snowden, Patrick Hastings, K.C., the brilliant barrister! Noel Buxton, Charles R. Buxton, Arthur Ponsonby, E. D. Morel, H. B. Lees-Smith and Dr. Salter, none of them in the late Parliament, though some, like Ramsay Macdonald and Snowden, have had previous experience at Westminster.

Some of Macdonald's critics, while admitting his real Parliamentary gifts, say he is a red Socialist on the continent, a mild Labor man in his constituency and a good and reasonable Liberal in the House of Commons. Macdonald is an authority on foreign affairs, as is Snowden, both being widely traveled and indefatigable students of foreign problems.

This can also be said of E. D. Morel, who was elected from Winston Churchill's constituency in Dundee. Morel was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by Winston Churchill during the war. He was a pacifist then, and the guiding spirit of the Union of Democratic Control.

He long ago exposed the treatment of natives in certain parts of Africa, and it was his voice which was raised first in Britain against the colored troops used by France in the German occupation.

Arthur Ponsonby of the Labor Party, was once a page to Queen Victoria. Now he is one of the ablest men in the background of the Labor contingent in Parliament.

It is expected that the Labor group from Glasgow and the Clyde will probably be the most aggressive. J. Maxtom, the schoolmaster, is one of the outstanding Scottish Labor figures, and possesses the Arts degree of Glasgow University. David Kirkwood and Emanuel Shinwell (a Jewish tailor who is one of the chief officials of a tailor's trades union), are among the Clyde deportees of war days.

Neil McLean, the Syndicalist, who on a famous occasion refused to stand during the rendition of the National Anthem, is also a prominent Laborite from Clyde. Ben Turner, another able and fiery Labor man, once attracted public attention by declaring in a joint capital-labor meeting in London on the day that Princess Patricia was married at nearby Westminster, that whereas it was said the bride possessed seventy nightgowns, there were some labor wives who only had one, and some even less.

G. H. Hardie, brother of the late Keir Hardie, is also in the Labor contingent in Parliament, but has never shown any of the great ability of Keir Hardie.

Leacock as a Schoolmaster.

Stephen Leacock, if you take him feature by feature, is said to resemble Thomas Carlyle. He has, says a writer, "a broad, strong face, with a wide forehead, half-covered by masses of low-growing hair, and a thick moustache over a well-set mouth."

In one respect he resembles the Sage of Chelsea. Long ere he became professor of political science at McGill University, and ere he dreamt of winning fame as a humorist, he was a schoolmaster. He believed in authority, but had no faith in solemnity as a power in education.

He had his own theory of how to teach boys—it consisted of reframing from wrath and applying humor.

To an interviewer he thus unfolded his scholastic secret of success.

"There was a boy in my class who was more devoted to chewing paper and throwing it up to the ceiling than to his lessons.

"One morning I went into the room with a pile of foolscap, which I gave him, saying, 'B——, yon need paper; you haven't enough of it to sustain you; now go into the corner and take a good meal.'

"He protested, but the other boys saw the joke. I had public opinion on my side. He went into the corner with the foolscap—and never bothered me again.

"Fathers and mothers, too — you know how tiresome they can make themselves by interfering with the schoolmaster. I remember a man who used to check his son's lessons.

"Once, opening the boy's exercise book, I came across a note, 'How is it that after being with you these months Robert knows no Latin? Under this note I wrote, 'Probably his ignorance is hereditary.'

"Another boy was helped by his relatives; I went over his Latin prose with him, and, pointing to one sentence, said, 'I don't agree with your grandmother's view of the dative,' and to another, 'Your grandmother runs in her declensions.' The treatment was effectual."

Water-Power In Japan.

Japan will construct a large hydro-electric plant on the Shinano river, with a capacity of 84,000 kilowatts, operating a 200-mile line. It is hoped to complete the plant by 1926.

Plants and Ore.

According to an Australian geologist deposits of some kinds of ore are indicated by the plants growing naturally on the surface of the ground above them.

The chance of one finger-print being exactly like another is 1 in 64,000,000,000.

PUPPY OR CALF LOVE.

Easiest Thing In World to Laugh at Serious Crisis.

Calf-love is the easiest thing in the world to laugh at.

That it is less easy to endure was revealed by a boy criminal recently in a strange letter to the magistrates who tried him. In that document he described the stages of his downfall from the moment when he realized that his first love could not be reciprocated.

Happily most boys and girls recover from the shock of their first love affair without ruining themselves in the process. Yet no one who has studied the adolescent mind can doubt for a moment that, as a rule, the struggle is a severe one.

The first love affair is far more serious, far more anxious, than people who have grown up are ready to admit.

Nor are its dangers made less, or its burdens lightened, by the attitude commonly adopted towards the victim by those who should be his friends. Almost invariably they laugh and deride when a word of sympathy is most eagerly desired and most urgently needed.

The wretched boy or girl is shamed into silence about an event of the emotional life which, after all, is perfectly natural, and must, in any case, exercise a profound influence on his or her whole attitude to life.

Thousands of marriages are ultimately spoiled by that cynicism which brands first love as a joke or dilates on its grotesque and silly character. The wild freshness of the dawn is but seldom recovered once it has been lost.

This does not mean, of course, that boys and girls are to be encouraged in sentimentalism.

But their feelings, however exaggerated, must be accepted as genuine for the moment and honored as such. They must be taken, if not seriously, at least respectfully.

If they feel that their strange emotional experience is being understood and rewarded sympathetically, their own common sense will come to the rescue. If, on the contrary, they are laughed at, common sense becomes the ally of emotionalism and the enemy of their critics.

Thus, instead of being "laughed out of" their folly, they are very effectually laughed into it. Their best weapon of defence is struck, as it were, from their hands.

France's Birth Rate.

The high cost of living, lack of apartments and homes for newly-married couples, selfishness, too many women employed in industry, and too much pleasure, are the general causes assigned for the alarming decrease of the birth rate in France, now the lowest in Europe.

This is a condition that has been accentuated by the war, which took many men to the front, whence many never returned. The war also created new conditions of living for women, gave them work, made them independent, and disinclined to marry readily, and less inclined to have children.

This situation is set forth at length by the National Alliance for Increasing French Population.

In comparison with 100 years ago, each French marriage brings less than two children, instead of four children, whereas England's marriages bring nearly three children instead of nearly five 100 years ago. In Germany in 1841, the average marriage brought four and forty-four-hundreds children as compared to two and two-tenths in 1921.

The birth decrease does not result from high mortality, or relatively fewer marriages. France's population of 39,000,000 in 1922, is practically that of 1900. The number of marriages for that year was 299,000, or about the average since then, with the years following the war showing a larger number, which is now returning the average. For 1921, the number of marriages was 456,000, and for 1922 it was a little higher.

Until 1914, the number of births averaged 800,000 yearly. During several of the war years the number dropped to fewer than 400,000. The first six months of 1922 showed 386,726, as compared to 421,180 for the first six months of 1921.

It is argued that if France is to hold her place in the world and send emigrants to her colonies, she must pass laws, as already proposed in Parliament, to give the voting majority to married men, reduce family taxes, and give bonuses for each child born. Already, families enjoy lower railway fares.

Kuweit.

Kuweit is situated at the head of the Persian Gulf, and is famous as yet only as a proposed terminus of the Bagdad Railway, of which we have heard so much during recent years. It is an ordinary Arab border town, built of mud and plaster, with few houses more than one story high, and only the sheik's palace making any pretensions to elegance. One room in this palace is distinctly bizarre and in a way arabesque. It has a large and beautiful Persian rug on the floor, and a ceiling covered with many chromes of foreign notabilities, in gilt frames, picked up in the Bombay bazars. Only an Arab would have thought of that place for the pictures.

Swedish Carbons.

Carbons of high grade are, it is said, obtained from tar by a Swedish process. The powdered carbon is pressed to form electric light carbons, or larger sizes for electro-chemical work. The method is based on the fact that finely divided carbon makes up a large percentage of the composition of tar and is what gives the black color, this being due to the carbon particles suspended in an otherwise dense and transparent yellowish brown liquid.

Deserts cover twenty-four per cent of the earth's surface.

PERSONALITY IN ART.

It Forms an Important Factor In Appreciation.

"To enjoy art intelligently, to recognize the art that we are capable of enjoying," says Mr. S. C. Kaines-Smith in John o' London's Weekly, "we must be able to recognize the personal quality which distinguishes the mental or spiritual attitude of the artist both towards life in general and towards the particular aspect of it that his art employs as his medium of self-expression.

"So let me take a painter whose art is more remote from human feeling, more repellent of human sympathy, than that of any other in the world, and yet whose hold upon the memory and the imagination is irresistible and universal; I mean Leonardo da Vinci. Painting was but one of the outlets for his enormous intellectual energy. His whole life was directed by a kind of cold, emotionless passion for knowledge, an insatiable curiosity for truth of every kind, scientific, psychological, artistic. In all his work, in his writings, as in his pictures, we find the same icy detachment, the same absolute lack of prejudice of any kind.

"It is rather in an attitude of submission than of sympathy that we shall derive the most enjoyment from the work of Leonardo. We must not go to his pictures with a preconceived idea of our own as to the kind of enjoyment that we are going to experience, but must regard them with an open mind, taking in every purely aesthetic pleasure that they offer of balanced design and harmony of color, of sweetness and beauty of form, and leave the ultimate impression which it was the aim of the painter to produce to form itself upon our mind unbidden.

"It stands to reason that in the art of one who based himself so entirely upon knowledge, we must not look for the fire of faith, nor for the flame of enthusiasm. There is no mystery in such an art save the mystery of its hold upon ourselves. In respect of one human thing only does Leonardo not only not aim at exact knowledge, but consciously avoids it, because he knew it to be unattainable by the processes of pure reason; and that one thing is the nature of woman.

"There is no love story in the life of Leonardo da Vinci, the love-child. That is why all the women that he paints are inscrutable. Mona Lisa, St. Anne, the Madonna of the Rocks, are all silent questions that no logic can answer; all that logic can do is to establish their unanswerableness. And that is all that Leonardo, faithful to his allegiance to reasons, and to reason alone, has tried to express in his painting of women. So, if we like, we may gaze at Leonardo's women, and try to guess their secret, but in the end the wisdom of the painter in his knowledge of his fellow-men will triumph once more, for we shall come away admitting that we do not know, and never shall, for he did not know it either, and cannot tell us anything that he does not know."

Shock Turns Hair White.

Yes, either a sudden shock or a prolonged nervous strain can turn the hair white.

In the latter case, the whole system becomes run down and the particles of pigment which color the hair are gradually eaten up by the little white corpuscles in the blood, presumably because the starved body cannot afford to keep up unnecessaries.

The sudden shock, on the other hand, has the effect of violently disturbing the heart. This, of course, upsets the whole system, and one of the effects of the shock is that the hair is slowly robbed of its coloring matter.

There are authentic cases where the whiteness has been sudden, but such are much rarer than is generally supposed, and science is doubtful as to exactly how this "turning in the night" effect is produced.

It is, however, generally thought that violent emotional shock—akin to "shell-shock"—has in some freakish way expelled the color particles from the hair itself.

Scorpion and Spiders.

The repulsive scorpion, which looks something like a lobster, but is really a member of the spider family, is very common in Arizona. The scorpion's sting is in its tail. It stings by throwing the slender part of the abdomen up and forward over the back and striking forcibly with its the curved spine or sting being driven with sufficient force to make the wound. All spiders are more or less venomous, and some of the smaller ones are more formidable than the larger. Prof. Vorhies, of the University of Arizona, found the greatest number of wounds was caused by a small black spider half an inch long, some times known as "the black widow."

At York Factory.

About the coldest temperature recorded by York Factory or Fort Churchill on the Hudson Bay is 55 degrees below zero. The atmosphere is very raw, and biting winds blow across from the Hudson Bay. Colder temperatures are experienced in the Barren Lands. During the winter months the temperature would range from zero to fifty below zero. The ice has been known to be more than seven feet thick at Hudson Bay.—Reece H. Hague, in Adventure Magazine.

Boat Sank Itself.

The gasoline fishing boat George Rudolph of Newellton, Shelburne county, Nova Scotia, presumably "wound" herself to the bottom of the Bay of Fundy a few weeks ago, when her scallop drag, operated by a gasoline engine, caught on the bottom, and the boat was hauled stern first downward. Her occupants were left in the water, and were rescued about twenty minutes later by another fisherman.

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INDIANS OF THE PLAINS

THEIR HABITS AND MODE OF LIFE IN EARLY DAYS.

The Redmen Were Wanderers and Had No Fixed Place of Abode—When the Weather Was Hot, the Males Went About Naked and the Women Did Not Have a Great Amount of Clothing Either.

In the early days in the Saskatchewan country prairie Indians had no fixed abode; they lived by the chase and pursued the buffalo wherever they roamed. Often they spent the winter on the bleak prairies, and the only artificial means of keeping themselves warm was by collecting the dried bones of the slain buffalo that were plentiful in those days and using them as fuel.

Greater in those far years was plentiful among the Indians, and they used to get a bleached buffalo head and fill the holes where the eyes, ears and horns had been with hard fat taken from the recently slaughtered buffalo. Having placed the skull in the center of the tent, they set fire to it, and as the bone became hot it absorbed the grease and so kept burning for hours, giving out both light and heat.

In those early days the Indians, men and women, used to dress themselves in leather garments which they made from the hides of the buffalo. They removed the hair by a process of scraping and toned down the hide in a similar way, and then, by a process of washing and wringing, the skin was made pliable. If needed for wearing apparel, it was tanned by smoking. The skin was folded up and sewn into a sort of bag; this bag was suspended bottom upwards to a horizontal pole high enough to allow the mouth of the bag to touch the ground slightly. Then very dry bark or decayed wood, which they gathered from the forests and which was generally kept in stock and carried about by the Indians wherever they went, was placed under the bag and set fire to, and the bag was then pinned to the ground to keep in the smoke. This touchwood, or tinder, would smoulder away, giving forth a quantity of smoke, and after a short time the smoke could be seen percolating through the pore of the leather. This was kept up until the whole of the leather was thoroughly tanned by the smoke. The object of the treatment was to prevent the leather from becoming hard and unwearable after having been made wet by either perspiration or rain. Without this tanning the leather would dry hard and shrivel up, and it would be impossible to use the garment again; but, having been smoked, the leather could be dried and with a little rubbing the garment would then be as soft and pliable as the day it was first made.

In the summer time the Indians used very little clothing. The men might wear a pair of leather leggings, which would reach half way up their thigh and which were kept in place by a string of leather tied to another piece fastened round their waist as a sort of belt.

The only other garment worn was a breechcloth, made either of leather or a piece of blanket about a foot wide. This was placed between their legs, and the ends were passed under the belt fore and aft, to use a nautical phrase, the ends being long enough to hang down about a foot in order to keep the cloth in its place. Frequently, however, the men dispensed with their leggings and were considered fully dressed if they wore a breechcloth only.

The women clothed themselves with a sort of skirt made either from the same leather or of blue cloth purchased from the traders. The garment resembled a wide sack. A deep hem was made at one end, through which was passed a string of leather to tie around the waist. The skirt was usually short and seldom reached below the knee.

In making themselves bodices they took a piece of one or other of the materials mentioned, about two feet wide and four feet long, and cut a hole in the center through which they placed their heads. Having put on the garb in this fashion, an assistant was needed to make the costume complete. This was done by gathering the sides together and putting a few stitches under each of the arms to keep it from flapping about, and a few stitches here and there joined the jacket to the skirt. Sewing garments on the backs of women and children was neither uncommon nor inconvenient, because they were seldom changed until they were worn out. Then in many cases the old garment was not removed, but put out of sight by putting a new one on top. During a visit from a doctor to certain Indians in the Saskatchewan for the purpose of vaccinating them, one of his assistants made a remark about the thickness of some of their skins and how difficult it was to find blood. He was, however, encouraged to persevere and not be surprised if he came upon a lost shirt before he drew blood.

The dresses worn by the Indians in winter differed only in this respect: in addition to their summer garb, they enveloped themselves either in a blanket or more frequently with a buffalo robe. These robes were made by the Indian women, and were more difficult to make than leather, as all the work required to soften the skin had to be done on one side.

Their tents were also made of the skins of the buffalo, made first into leather and then cut and stitched together so as to make an evenly shaped "tepee." Women who knew how to cut and shape a tent well in this way were considered among the cleverest of their tribe.

Nothing to Stop It."

He: "Isn't it wonderful to see such a volume of water dashing over the falls?"

She: "I don't think so; there's nothing to stop it."

WHITE ELK IN LONDON.

How Famous Indian Chief Impressed the Britishers.

The following item appeared recently in the Daily Graphic,—

The most picturesque person in Wonderful London yesterday was Chief White Elk, chief of the Cherokee Indians, who is paying his first visit to England. White Elk shows his good sense by traveling about in a taxi-cab. His wonderful costume would impede his progress too much.

The chief was trapped by a woman reporter as he alighted from a lift in Regent Street yesterday afternoon. He laughed heartily when she said she had been hunting him for two days.

"Is that what women do in England?" he asked, turning to his secretary. "Fancy women hunting men!"

White Elk has a fairer skin than many Frenchmen, piercing dark eyes, and a tall, slight, commanding figure. His feathered headgear made him appear taller than he really is. Over his exquisitely embroidered costume he wore a black Persian lamb coat. A beautiful silver medallion hung around his neck. White Elk's wife was a Californian.

"I have come to London simply for a pleasure trip," said the chief. "I hope to have an audience of his Majesty, but, please, don't imagine I have any grievance to talk about. While I am in England I intend to learn all I can about education, with a view to improving the educational system of mine own people. This is what I want to discuss with the King."

White Elk is the last hereditary chief of the Cherokees, for his only son died not long ago.

"My people were the first real Canadians," he said. "We are descended from the Iroquois, who inhabited North America long before any European races came to our shores." This was said in a deep, musical voice with a slight Canadian accent.

"London is a great surprise to me," said the chief. "It is larger and much more wonderful than I imagined. I don't think New York compares with it."

Canadians will be interested in the reference to the slight Canadian accent. What is it? We are most curious to know. Twice in one week it has been referred to in a London paper. "He speaks with a Canadian accent," was written the other day of a "lunatic named Owen Murray," described as "likely to be very violent," who had escaped from a mental hospital near Canterbury. And today we publish a story of the journalistic capture of Chief White Elk, who, on a visit to old London, was so careless as to speak to the interviewer with a "slight Canadian accent," though surely no slight could have been intended.

He Felt Like Fainting.

Dr. Temple Stannage Boyle, president of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, was for many years in parochial work in Ontario and Quebec before returning to collegiate work. He has many good stories of his experiences with parishioners, and others, particularly with others, and intimates that he had the shock of his life on one occasion when performing a wedding ceremony.

All went as usual until the man was asked whether he wanted this woman for his lawful wedded wife. The response was "No." The question was repeated and the answer was even more emphatic, "No, I do not want to." A third time the usual question was put by the astonished clergyman and still the response came, "I don't want to."

Dr. Boyle at once declared the wedding off and ushered the man into the vestry, where some other pointed questions were asked. The explanation was that the couple had broken off the engagement some time earlier by mutual consent, but that the old-fashioned father of the girl had insisted, against his daughter's wishes, that the wedding be gone on with. Lacking the courage to beard the girl's father, the young man took counsel from others who advised that he make public his purpose in a way which would end things, once and for all.

Whereupon Dr. Boyle reserved comment, except to admit that he was sorry for the couple. Long experience in the pastorate had not been wasted by one who was quite willing to learn that human nature has many unexpected turns. Dr. Boyle was for years attached to the staff of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, and of Trinity College, Toronto. He was once rector of St. Paul's Church, Wingham. His birthplace is St. Catharines.

"War Against War."

"War Against War" is the caption of an official bulletin sent by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada Executive Council to all its affiliated unions. The bulletin asks its unions to consider the use of anti-war stamps on all their official correspondence. It urges that the workers of Canada should not be behind those of other countries in actively interesting themselves in the matter. Posters and pamphlets are to be prepared for distribution and other measures initiated from time to time to energetically carry on international anti-war propaganda throughout the world.

Curious Customs.

The Eskimo consider it a scandalous thing for a man to interfere with or perform work belonging to women. In "primitive" life, says Mr. A. E. Crawley, author of "A Study of Primitive Marriage," it is practically a universal law that men and women may not eat together. A Hindu wife never eats with her husband; if she were to touch his food "it would be rendered unfit for use." A Mohammedan would usually rather die than eat pork, while the Hindu regards the eating of beef with horror—but that is a matter of religion."

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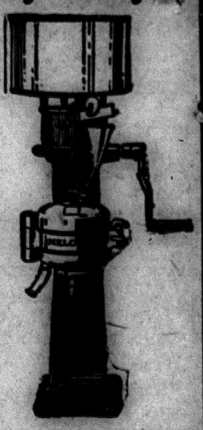

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That portion of the Canadian Sulphur Ore Company Railway Right-of-Way between Queensboro Station and Delyea mine is for sale. Persons desiring to purchase any or all of this property may obtain all particulars and arrange purchase from D. J. Barry, Madoc. 1t24

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For further particulars apply to William Cross Barrister Madoc

January 30 h, 1923.

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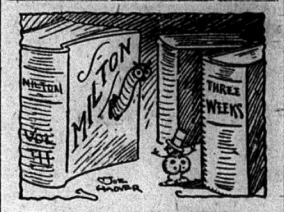
n the premises of Wesley Ray, Lot 2, Concession 10, Rawdon, a Black and White dry cow. Owner may have same by proving property and paying for this ad and pasture. 3t W. RAY, Springbrook.

STRAYED

Strayed from the premises of Tom Bird, the last day of May, two white, six week old pigs. Finder please phone T. Bird, Madoc.



A LITERARY WORM

Mrs. Bookworm—No, Mr. Bug, I don't care for those cheap trashy novels at all. I prefer a more classic diet.

She'll Never Desert That.

She may not cling to him
In sickness and in health,
But she will stick, you bet,
As long as he has wealth.

Not the Right Kind of Model.

Wife—I don't see why you never use me for a model. My first husband always did.

Artist—Yes, my dear, but your first husband was an illustrator of comic papers.

A Handy Man.

Clancy—Did you hear that Skeets, the poet, is on the stage?

Nancy—Is he trying to raise the morale?

Clancy—No; when I saw him he was raising the curtain.

A Popular Malady.

"He looks like an able-bodied man."

"Yes, but he has an incurable ailment, it seems."

"What is the trouble?"

"Anything in the nature of work disagrees with him."

Climbers.

"The Notmuch family are great aspirants for social honors, are they not?"

"I should say so. Why, they're such climbers that they have even named their youngest daughter Ivy."

Discouraged Weather Prophet.

"Did ye hear that our local forecaster is tryin' to get transferred?"

"No, I didn't, Si. What's the trouble?"

"He says the climate doesn't agree with him."

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claim against the estate of William Wood, late of the Township of Huntingdon, Section Man, deceased, who died on or about the 30th day of April, 1923, are required to deliver them to the undersigned Solicitor for the Administrator on or before the 8th day of July, A. D. 1923, when the Administrator will proceed to distribute the estate, having regard only for such claims as he has had notice thereof.

Dated 8th day of June 1923.

William Cross.

Solicitor for Administrator

Madoc

3t24

WANTED

A reliable man to act as local representative at Madoc and district for "The Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries", to solicit orders for high-class fruit and ornamental stock. New season's business just starting; a splendid opening for the right man. Write for full particulars. Stone and Wellington, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE

New Durant Touring Car. Run less than 600 miles. Extra cord tire. Will accept $1100.00 for quick sale. Terms arranged.

RIGGS MOTOR SALES

Belleville, Ont.

FOR QUICK SALE

1 large Safe, 1 glass Show Case, and some Store Fixtures. Apply today to E. C. Tufts, Madoc.

FOR SALE

That property known as the Hudgins property, comprising almost new house and barn and 51-2 acres of land is now offered for sale. Apply to Mrs. M. Caverly, 182 Bridge Street, Niagara Falls. phone 195.

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT

Brick House on St. Lawrence street, near station. 11 rooms hardwood floors; small barn; garden lot. For particulars apply to Mrs. Stephen Clapsaddle, Belleville, R. R. No. 5. 3t24

FOR SALE

A good brick house, on West St. Lawrence street. Apply to D. K. Stewart.

FOR SALE

Slightly used player piano for $575.00, on easy payments. Apply C. W. Lindsay Ltd., Belleville, or A Kincaid, Madoc.

TO RENT

The Store lately occupied by Messrs. Nalon and Thompson for rent. Apply to J. J. Shaw, 3 West Bridge street, Belleville.

HOUSE TO RENT

A good brick house, newly decorated throughout, immediate possession. Apply to M. A. Bonisteel, phone 110.

Read Premier Drury's Madoc speech on Page 2.

FRI. and SAT. Specials

OUT THEY GO!

BY THE POWER OF LOW PRICES

New Gingham Dresses. Come early and get your choice.
Range in price from
$3.50 up

Children's Dresses in Gingham, every size Price
59c to $1.98

Boys' Wash Suits, every color and size. Good quality and very low in price.

Out size Ladies' Lisle Hose with elastic top at
69c pr.

Ladies' Silk Hose, reg. $1.50, clearing
98c

Ladies' Silk Lisle Hose, special
49c and 59c

Cotton Hose for men, women and children, every color, 5 prs. for only
$1.00

Children's Lisle Hose reg. 65c, Friday and Saturday
49c

SPECIAL

Mercerized Handkerchiefs, reg. 15c, get them while they last
4 for 25c

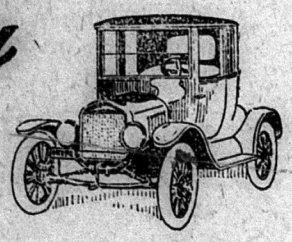
McIntosh Bros.

BUSY STORE

Phone 23

If you have a problem of power or transportation bring it to us. There is a Ford or an adaptation of a Ford for every purpose.

Ford



Frank Smith

Madoc

3523

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, FORD, ONTARIO

Make Your Trip More Enjoyable by a Refreshing Night on Lake Erie

(Your rail ticket is good on the boats)

Thousands of west bound travelers say they wouldn't have missed that cool, comfortable night on one of our fine steamers. A good bed in a clean stateroom, a long sound sleep and an appetizing breakfast in the morning.

Steamers "SEEANDBEE" — "CITY OF ERIE" — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

Daily, May 1st to November 15th

Leave Buffalo - 9:00 P.M. } Eastern { Leave Cleveland - 9:00 P.M.
Arrive Cleveland - 7:30 A.M. } Standard Time { Arrive Buffalo - 7:30 A.M.

Connections for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and other points. Ask your ticket agent or tourist agency for ticket via C & B Line. New Tourist Automobile Rate—$10.00.

Send for free sectional puzzle chart of the Great Ship "Seeandbee" and 32-page booklet.

The Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Co.
Cleveland, Ohio

The Great Ship "Seeandbee" — the largest steamer on inland waters of the world.

Fare $5.50

Local and Personal

Read Premier Drury's Madoc speech on Page 2.

Mr. W. Hutton, of Trenton, was in town this week.

Mr. C. Ellis made a business trip to Toronto this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Nalon left this week for Gananoque.

Mr. Frank Smith made a business trip to Toronto this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Meggs, of Gananoque spent Tuesday in town.

Mrs. Nelson Hill left on Saturday for her home in Niagara Falls.

Mrs. J. Hugh Davies left on Saturday for her home in Hamilton.

Mr. J. E. Marcellus is presiding at the Examinations in Stirling this week.

For Sale—Boat House and Canoe at Moira Lake. Apply R. R. Casement. 2t

Mrs. C. Ellis who has been visiting in Toronto returned home on Tuesday.

Quite a number from here were present at the ball game in Tweed on Wednesday.

Mrs. Percy McCoy left this morning for Niagara where she will rejoin her husband.

Miss Nellie Orr, of Toronto, is spending a month's holiday, the guest of her mother.

Mr. Archer and Mr. Wright, of Deloro, attended Confirmation service at Madoc on Sunday last.

Mr. Thomas Moffatt, of Tweed, is in town this week presiding over the Lower School examinations.

Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Wilson and Miss Mary, of St. John's, N. B. have moved into camp at Fairview for June and July.

Messrs. J. Feeney, B. Jackson and L. Blue left for Detroit on Saturday last where they intend to spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Moorcroft and daughter, Kathleen, also Mr. and Mrs. C. Rooke spent Sunday in Queensboro.

Dr. F. J. Nickle, of Halifax, N. S. is spending a few weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Nickle at Malone, Ont.

A large number attended the Empire Theatre Friday evening to see the famous picture—Hunting Big Game in Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Lancaster and daughter, Earla, of Comber, are spending a few days renewing acquaintances in town.

Campers at Swamp Soggers Den are—Harry Reckman, Bill Brockman, Bert Craig, Red Boy, and Joe Harris and they hail from Cincinatti, Ohio.

Mr. John Walsh who has been a student of Dental College, Toronto, received the degree of D. D. S. at the recent spring Convocation of Toronto University.

An open meeting of Madoc Women's Institute will be held at the home of Mrs. E. West on Friday come to all interestedon n-,ni-cnh2 22nd, at 3 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all the ladies in the community and all girls over 14 Lunch will be served by the members of the Institute. Silver collection.

Kindly leave your used periodicals at W. E. Connor's Hardware store where they will be forwarded to Mrs. Lester O'Hara, Gilmour, who will distribute them among a class of readers in the neighbourhood.

Mrs. O'Hara has been engaged in this work for nearly two years, and speaks in highest terms of the great benefits to the people around Gilmour and vicinity in forming habits of good reading.

Rags, Rubbers Metal

I will pay the following prices:

Rags 1c lb.
Rubbers 2c lb.
Cast Iron 75c per 100

Phone 47 and will call.

Sam Lapam

Read Premier Drury's Madoc speech on Page 2.

County Orange Lodge of Toronto,
Legislation Committee
Toronto, 6th of September, 1922.
The Hon. the Minister of Education,
Parliament Buildings,
Queen's Park, Toronto, Ont.

Sir,—At the last quarterly meeting of the Legislation Committee of the County Orange Lodge, of Toronto, held at the County Hall, Berti street on Thursday, August 31st, 1922, the following Resolution was passed:—

"That this Legislation Committee of the County Orange Lodge of Toronto, strongly endorses the stand taken by the Honourable the Premier of Ontario, and the Hon. the Minister of Education against all legislation of a Sectarian nature brought up in the Ontario Legislature during the past sssion and further, that this Committee highly appreciates the actions of the Hon. the Premier of Ontario, and the Hon. the Minister of Education in that direction, and further that the Secretary of this Committee be instructed to write to the Hon. the Premier of Ontario and the Hon. the Minister of Education to that effect."

According to my instructions I am forwarding herewith copy of the above and would ask you to acknowledge receipt of same, and oblige,

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) R. Oullahan,
Secretary.

BASEBALL

Trent Valley League Schedule

June 2—Deloro at Belleville
2—Havelock at Tweed
4—Tweed at Madoc
6—Belleville at Deloro
8—Tweed at Havelock
9—Deloro at Madoc
12—Havelock at Deloro
13—Madoc at Tweed
16—Havelock at Belleville
16—Madoc at Deloro
20—Deloro at Tweed
21—Belleville at Madoc
26—Tweed at Deloro
28—Belleville at Havelock
30—Havelock at Madoc
30—Tweed at Belleville
July 2—Madoc at Tweed
2—Deloro at Belleville
4—Havelock at Deloro
6—Belleville at Tweed
10—Tweed at Havelock
11—Belleville at Madoc
14—Havelock at Belleville
18—Belleville at Deloro
18—Havelock at Tweed
21—Madoc at Belleville
23—Deloro at Madoc
26—Deloro at Tweed
27—Madoc at Havelock
Aug. 1—Tweed at Madoc
2—Belleville at Havelock
4—Madoc at Deloro
8—Havelock at Madoc
8—Tweed at Belleville
10—Deloro at Havelock
15—Tweed at Deloro

Trene Valley League Standing
Games having followed with a * are tied games.

Tweed	3	0
Madoc	3*	1
Deloro	2	2
Havelock	1*	2
Belleville	1	3

H. S. LEAGUE STANDING

High School Boys

Team	Won	Lost
Madoc	3	1
Tweed	3	1
Marmora	0	4

High School Girls

Stirling	5	1
Tweed	5	1
Madoc	4	2
Marmora	0	6

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT

Misses Ella Shields and Bertha Dafoe were drowned in the Scoot river, 2½ miles north of Actinolite, Saturday about 2 p. m. The two young ladies were in bathing and getting on a log, were carried out into deep water and becoming frightened, left the log and not being able to swim, were drowned.

Miss Shield's home was in Kincardine and she was teaching at Actinolite.

Miss Dafoe was about seventeen years of age and her home was in Actinolite.

The only witness of the double tragedy was a young brother of Miss Dafoe, a mere child, unable to render assistance.

EMIGRATION TO U. S.

Many Canadians who, attracted by the big wages across the line are returning to Canada. For certain classes of workmen the big wages are there all right, but the big expenses are there too, and taking everything into consideration Canadians can do as well at home.

He asked her how she would like a dumb animal as a constant companion and protector. She replied that she thought quite a lot of him, but not enough to marry him.

SALE OF HOME COOKING

Daughters of the Empire

SATURDAY, JUNE 16th

Post Office Corner Store

GRANDMOTHERS ENTERTAINED

Twenty-seven of the older grandmothers of New Liskeard enjoyed a happy afternoon, Thursday last, as the guests of Mayor and Mrs. McKnight. An auto trip was taken, making the circuit up the west road through Uno Park and back by the North Road. No happier, fun-loving company has taken this trip in past years than grandmothers. They enjoyed every minute indoors and out. After the drive Mrs. McKnight served a dainty supper which was all satisfying after the time spent in the open. Then prizes were given one for the oldest grandmother, one for the one who could boast the largest number of grandchildren and a consolation prize. Fortune telling proved more fun and songs were enjoyed. The photograph taken will be treasured by the grandmothers as a memento of a happy afternoon.

Those assisting Mrs. McKnight in the afternoon's entertainment were Miss Violet McKnight, Mrs. J. H. Brown, Mrs. Wismer, Mrs. Sutcliffe and Mrs. Smiley, while those who kindly offered cars were Mrs. Lorne Kennedy, Mr. C. Wismer, Mr. Art Chisolm, and Mr. Sam Eplett. These were in addition to Mr. McKnight's car and two others. Mrs. McKnight wishes to express her appreciation to the car owners who thus assisted.

This is the third annual entertainment of the older grandmothers by Mrs. McKnight and is a truly happy idea of hers in thus bringing together in an informal social way, those who might otherwise miss the opportunity of forming, even at a late date, congenial friendships in their own town.

SCOTCH SETTLEMENT

Miss Myrtle Ashe, of Flinton, spent the holiday under the parental roof, returning to her school on Tuesday.

No damage was done by the electric storm last Tuesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Williamson and Miss Mabel spent Thursday evening with Mr. and Mrs. John McGuire.

Quite a number from here attended the U. F. O. meeting in Madoc on Wednesday night.

Mr. John Cuttle has returned home after exploring the north country for—what? We don't know but he is a bachelor.

The Misses Myrtle and Laura Ashe entertained company on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Rice and children, also Mr. H. Leng, of Havelock, motored to Mr. James McGuire's Saturday evening.

Mr. Roy Lancaster, of Crookston, is visiting his brother, Mr. Percy Lancaster.

Miss Katherine Cuttle left for Moira Tuesday where she is employed for Mr. L. Cooney.

"THE MAN FROM GLENGARRY" 100 PER CENT. CANADIAN

"God's own country, sure enough—a paradise of hunting, fishing and pleasure grounds—this is the, hitherto, unexploited side of Canada that Ernest Shipman with his "made in Canada" pictures, will broadcast to the world at large. No more the blizzards, barren plains, famished wolves and 'studio' Indians—witness his production of Ralph Connor's "The Man from Glengarry", a romance of the great woods and lumber fields, of the men who drive the logs, and of the falls in the river, rapid as the blood which flows in youth, and which makes the heart of men and women as fast beating as the pulse of nature herself. Told in a strong and vivid manner is this tale that is of the loves and fights of the lumbermen, the log drivers and their chiefs on the upper Ottawa. As a Canadian you ought to love it and as a Canadian it is up to you to see it, and to urge others to see this 100 per cent. Canadian picture. The Man From Glengarry" will be at the Empire theatre on Jue 18th.

CONSOLIDATION

Some towns have got too many preachers; the signs of care are on their features. They find the pasture very thin and all their bones show through their skin. Their wages small are slowly paid, their wives are sad and early fade. If towns are small in population, they should be all one congregation. Let every burg consider whether it might not worship altogether. Alike the hopes, alike the needs for which our human nature pleads and brotherhood is more than creeds. O let us, if our town is small warmed by one furnace, in one hall all for each and each for all. Our little towns might be more happy if we were kinder and less scrappy. This spot of all the universe is ours for better or for worse. We breathe alike its vital airs, concerned alike with its affairs. To man it as our fathers planned, let's join together in one bunch and thereby magnify our punch. We meet each other on a pike and all of us are much alike. In daily life the Baptist meets the Presbyterian and naught in either one I wist divides them from the Methodist. We're all alike in heart and soul; let's join in one efficient whole and knock old Satan for a goal. Let's keep one good fat preacher going, instead of three whose ribs are showing.

"BIG TREES" WORLD WONDERS

United States Government Is Keenly Alive to the Demand for Preservation of the Redwoods.

Our great parks, the Yosemite, Yellowstone, Sequoia and General Grant, must be kept under military supervision in order to preserve their natural wonders against injury from trespassers. Of all these miracles of nature, the "big trees" are the most astonishing. There are two species—the sequoia Sempervirens, or ordinary redwood, and the sequoia gigantea, which is, strictly speaking, the "big tree" of California.

These stately creatures are so impressive that it seems quite fitting to honor them with distinguished titles. Nearly every state in the Union and many of the distinguished generals of the Civil war have names among them. The "General Grant" and the "General Sheridan" are individuals of the largest size, and, with the "Grizzly Giant," are probably the biggest of all trees.

Before one of the national expositions the government ordered a section of redwood thirty feet long for exhibition, and for this it agreed to pay $7,000. Before the lumber company had succeeded in delivering it on the cars it had cost nearly that amount, for a mountain wagon road five miles long had to be built to get it out, and a trench was dug as long and as large as the tree itself to set it in.

The same company also furnished another tree for another exhibition, which was cut in General Grant park not a hundred yards from the spot where the "General Grant" stands in all its majesty. In the same grove lies the "Fallen Monarch," through the burnt-out heart of which a mounted horseman can ride with ease.

In the Yosemite is the "Wawona," a tree with a hole burnt in its base, through which the road runs and big automobiles are driven without difficulty; and on the "Mark Twain" stump of the General Grant park eighteen full-sized cavalry horses have easily stood. It is twenty-six feet in diameter.—Washington Star.

COMING!

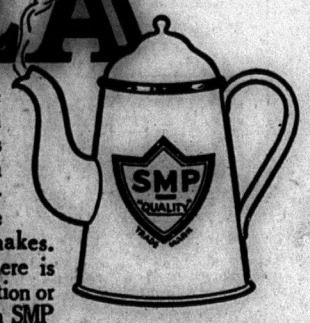
MON. & TUES.

June 18 and 19

ADULTS 35c CHILDREN 25c

Don't Miss Seeing This One.

TEA



Do you like real, good tea? That's the kind an SMP Enameled Ware Tea Pot makes. Try it. There is no discoloration or tainting with SMP Enameled Ware. No loss of flavor. And it is so simple to clean. Ask for

SMP Enameled WARE

These finishes: Pearl Ware, two coats of pearly grey enamel inside and out. Diamond Ware, three coats, light blue and white outside, white lining. Crystal Ware, three coats, pure white inside and out, with Royal Blue edging.

The Sheet Metal Products Co. of Canada Limited
Montreal TORONTO Winnipeg
Edmonton Vancouver Calgary

153

PULPWOOD WANTED

PEELED SPRUCE, BALSAM and POPLAR

Wood to be Peeled in Peeling Months of May, June and July

Advances Made on Contracts as Work Progresses

FOR PRICES, CONTRACTS, ETC., APPLY TO

GORDON W. JONES

PULPWOOD AND LUMBER

BANCROFT, ONTARIO

19-tf.

McLAUGHLIN

WE are headquarters for the well-known and popular McLAUGHLIN and CHEVROLET Cars. Many new models for 1923, designed to give both service and comfort. Look them over and get prices before buying that new car.

ALL makes of Cars Repaired.

Full line of accessories and parts in stock.

Dominion and Tiger Tires.

P. H. NAYLER Machine Shop and Garage

Phone 88, MADOC, ONT.

CHEVROLET

$50 to $5,000

A YEAR FOR LIFE

A CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITY PROVIDES IT

—No better life investment available
—No better security obtainable
—Cannot be seized or levied upon for any cause
—Will be replaced if lost, stolen or destroyed
—Not affected by trade depression
—Free from Dominion Income Tax
—No medical examination required

Anyone over the age of 5 years resident or domiciled in Canada may purchase.

Any two persons may purchase jointly.

Employers may purchase for their employees—school boards for their teachers, congregations for their ministers.

Apply to your postmaster; or write, postage free, to S. T. Bastedo, Superintendent of Annuities, Ottawa, for new booklet and other information desired. State sex and age last birthday.

YESTERDAY'S ANECDOTES.

Yarns Are Drawn From Interesting Book of Memoirs.

Baron James De Rothschild of a former generation was once asked for his support in a certain business matter. The baron did not fancy the idea and said so rather abruptly.

"Anyhow," said the man who approached him, "I hope you won't eat me up!"

"My dear sir," was the reply, "my religion forbids me."

On another occasion the baron, meeting an uppish young Frenchman who had just come from Tahiti, inquired if anything had struck him in that island.

"Nothing particular," said the Frenchman, "except that the women are very pretty and friendly, besides which I noticed a total absence of pigs and Jews."

"Let us both go there at once, my dear fellow," promptly replied the baron; "we shall make our fortunes."

The above are related by Mr. Ralph Nevill in "Yesterday and To-day." Writing of newly rich families, Mr. Nevill declares that the second generation often shows the trace of its origin and is prone to consider itself superior to the founder of the family.

An instance of this was the host who, when giving a great party, upon being asked: "Is your father here?" replied: "Well, no; hang it all, you know one must draw the line somewhere!"

Here are more of Mr. Nevill's stories:—

The second Sir Robert Peel, whose fondness for gambling would break out now and again, once went to see a parachute descent at the Alexandra Palace. Walking up to the scene of the operations, a three-card-trick man at the roadside chanced to catch his eye.

"The old swindle," said he; nevertheless he stopped and listened to the man's patter. In the end he started betting just for fun and finished up by losing every penny he had in his pocket.

"Do you know," said he, "that you are a swindler, a thief, and a vagabond? Upon my word, as a magistrate, I do not know that I am doing my duty by not giving you in charge," after which Sir Robert strode away in high dudgeon.

A well-known man was in such reduced circumstances financially that one season he had to hunt on a carriage horse.

"How ever do you get him to go over the jumps?" asked a friend.

"The simplest thing in the world," was the reply. "Whenever I come to a fence I catch my saddle a sounding crack and shout out 'Home.' Thinking it's the carriage door which has shut, the gallant animal jumps the obstacle like a bird."

A rich Anglicized financier having purchased a country estate, some neighbors who came to pay a call found, in place of the new squire, his brother, a man endowed with a considerable sense of humor. Being naturally unaware that their host was not the owner of the house, they at once began to apologize for not having called before.

"Pray don't apologize," was the reply. "I see you are taking me for my brother, the Englishman. As a matter of fact I'm only the —— German!"

The mother of a very wealthy American girl recently hesitated for some time whether her daughter should marry a rather dissipated foreign grandee or an impecunious but quiet British peer. Owing to unsatisfactory reports concerning the foreign grandee, choice ultimately fell upon the British peer.

The American lady then telegraphed: "Grandee off; send the Lord."

A host who wished to have the reputation of giving excellent dinners, but who yet wished to economize, adopted various devices to keep the food bill down.

For example, gorgeous fruit was always in the center of the table, but when the time came for dessert it was handed round with lightning rapidity and in a manner which made people reluctant to disturb the beauty of the dish. The truth was that the fruit was usually hired for the night.

Maori War Cries.

The meaning of Maori war-cries worn by New Zealand regiments on badges is as follows:

Second Wellington-West Coast Mounted Rifles—Ake ake, kia kaha. Be strong forevermore! Ever, ever, be strong!

Third Auckland Mounted Rifles—Te Kuahu Mataare. The watchful hawk.

Eleventh North Auckland Mounted Rifles—Kia Tupato! Be on your guard!

Sixth Hauraki Regiment—Whaka tangata—kia kaha. Play the game—be strong!

Eighth Southland Regiment—Kia Mate Toa! Die hard, warrior!

Thirteenth North Canterbury Westland Regiment—Kia pono tonu! Be ever faithful!

Fourteenth South Otago Regiment—Kia kaha ake! Be strong evermore!

Ninth Hawke's Bay Regiment—Kia toa! Be bold! Or, be brave!

General motto, but really a welfare courtesy—Kia Ora! Let there be health! Or, good luck!—Tom L. Mills in Adventure Magazine.

Levy Was Misunderstood.

The Parliamentary candidate who was defeated by the blind M.P., Mr. Martin, in East Aberdeenshire, Scotland, is telling a good story of his failure. He is Sir Henry Cowan, and he was leaving Buchan after the declaration of the poll. As he was getting into his car with Lady Cowan two men passed, and one of them asked: "Wha's the lady wi' Sir Henry?"

The other replied: "She maun be the capital leddy we heard sae muckle aboot in the election speeches!"

Were Sorry.

Dramatic Actor: "Did you see how the audience cried last night when I played the death scene?"

His Rival: "Yes. They knew you weren't really dead."

ESSEN.

Here Is a City That Has Thrived on War.

If Essen is taken over by the French there will be feelings of satisfaction in not a few breasts in allied countries, in view of the relation of that city to the war, as the chief scene of munitions making for the past generation or more. It is a great steel city, thriving on war itself, and epitomizing the very spirit of war making and militarism. When Essen flourished it was a sign that the war lords in one country or another had a big campaign ahead. The measure of its relation to such conflicts may be seen in the growth of its population, which, after several centuries' existence, was but 10,000 in 1854, had risen to 118,000 in 1900, and to 439,000 in 1920.

Coming down the Rhine in one of the palatial steamers of the Nether-Rhenish Steamship Co. the sloping banks of the river remind a Canadian of the shores of the St. Lawrence. Dotted all over the landscape are villages and small hamlets, with their church spires silhouetted against the azure sky. The meadows seen from the boat are rectangular patches of an astounding green color set off with white fences. The villages appear with such regularity that the whole scene looks like a pantomime setting in bright colors, waiting for some beneficent ceremony.

The scene changes are the boat approaches Essen. Residential suburbs built on the hills overlooking the Rhine are the first sign of the great industrial center, which, in appearance, resembles, probably more than any other locality in Europe, some of the big American factory cities, for instance, Pittsburg. Over the city itself hangs a dense cloud of smoke. At night flames shoot up through the chimneys of the huge blast furnaces. The roar of the town is audible on the river. Street cars clang and come right to the river's edge. Trailers of the trams are loaded with workmen coming and going to ever-changing shifts of work. Far up the hills in the distance are the residences of the Krupps, the Herders, the Bokers and the other industrial magnates. In the distance there is the incessant boom of big guns as expert workmen and army engineers test the products from the factories.

In the city itself there is a cosmopolitan population as in a large American town — Italian and Austrian laborers, boarding houses and American bars. The outbreak of a new war in Europe was always the signal for a new boom in Essen. In 1904 a representative of the Friedrich Herder Co. was seeking building materials and bricklayers in Holland and Belgium. Asked by a Hollander whether an extensive building program was anticipated in Essen, he answered in the affirmative:

"We need more houses and more workers, for the firm of Herder has received an order for twelve million bayonets, and they are to be sharpened on both sides."

Six months later the Russo-Japanese war broke out.

Prince Needs a Successor.

Japan had a crisis recently. It was not a cabinet affair, for cabinets are not of so much importance in that most monarchistic of all countries. The health of the Prince Regent was in peril. If he had died his younger brother, Prince Yasuhito Atsu-No-Miya would have been the favored of Heaven and of Nippon.

When one has for king or regent a descendant of the sun god, why should one worry about such earthly things as ministries and Diets? The royal family matters in Nippon. And so, when the Prince Regent, who has visited England and had also entertained the Prince of Wales, fell ill with measles, then indeed there was consternation. But it was suddenly remembered that there was a second son of the king, namely the Prince Yasuhito, still with his regiment and a slender, spectacled youth, but none the less a son of the sun and worthy of worship and reverence.

Tourist Printers.

Brooklyn Joe is known all over the United States as the last of the tourist printers. Brooklyn Joe was working in New York when the first linotype machine was manufactured. For thirty years Brooklyn Joe has traveled from coast to coast, seeing thousands of these typesetting machines. Long years ago scarcely a week passed that some tourist printer didn't come along who wanted to throw in a case of type, set up a column or two for a dollar, a feed and a bed, and then drifted onward. Most of them are gone now. There was the immortal J. N., Red Doolin, Thin Space Jones, so named because he was so thin, and Fussy Raynolds.

Seeing Our Breath.

As a matter of fact, we don't see "our breath" on a cold day. What we do see is the water vapor with which it is charged and which has become condensed in contact with the cold air. All that happens is this: We breathe in, use a certain amount of air, and expel the rest, charged with moisture picked up from the inside of our bodies.

When the air is warm it can absorb or "hold" the moisture in our breath, but when the air is appreciably colder it condenses this moisture into tiny globules which we see as vapor or mist, exactly as steam from a kettle is condensed on the colder outside air.

An Old Saying.

The expression "a pretty kettle of fish" was originally a "kiddle" of fish, the kiddle being a very old word for a sort of wicker trap weir temporarily laid down in a river to catch anything that might be passing. The result would naturally be a very mixed bag, and so a "pretty kiddle of fish" came to be used as a term for a general mix-up or muddle.

GOOD SIDE LINE

Lucky Junk Dealer Tumbled Into Small Fortune.

Negligence of Authorities of Great Copper Mine Gave Him His Opportunity, and He Took It.

The letters you have been printing about gold seekers in the Far West recall the following incident of copper mining in Montana, writes a correspondent of the New York Herald.

Day after day about 20 years ago a rickety old open wagon, drawn by a has-been horse, used to venture out from Anaconda and garner rags, bottles, sacks and old iron. One day, on its return to town, a hind wheel wabbled off as the vehicle was crossing a culvert, and wheel and load slid down into a greenish-looking little rivulet that passed under the culvert. The junk dealer recovered the wheel and drove on sadly into Anaconda. But, being thrifty, he went back one day to salvage the old iron, perhaps a whole dollar's worth. This he fished out of the little stream.

He found that every horseshoe, every stove lid, every old broken tool that he clawed out of the shallow water was thickly coated with copper.

He kept his mouth shut and in town he melted off that pure copper, for the greenish stream was an outflow of waste water from the great Anaconda smelter, where copper was melted out of the rocky ore of that region.

Regularly, long after nightfall, the junk dealer used to go out on that road with a load of old iron and dump it into the greenish stream on this or that side of the culvert and fish out a load earlier deposited.

The copper company detectives began reporting mysterious high-grade shipments of pure copper from Anaconda, but no direct thefts could be discovered. Not an employee could be caught red-handed. Finally the junk dealer's nocturnal trips came under suspicion and he was watched and his secret discovered, but not before he had realized a total of about $34,000 in melting off pure copper from the deposits on his loads of junk iron. The company sought to enjoin him, sought to recover the values he had secured, but the court held that it was waste water in a public highway, and the lucky junk dealer was well within his rights.

And the lesson was worth more than the lost value to the copper company, for it resulted in a catchment dam being built inside the company's fence, where scrap iron was used to recover copper values that long before had been running to waste. Accidents sometimes happen!

War on Insects.

The indications are that a great battle is to be waged soon between mankind and the insect army. There is nothing which has a greater potentiality for destruction than insects. There are 5,000,000 different kinds of insects and nearly all of them are bent in the line of destroying food and other materials of value to man. They cause ten times more damage than fire, and according to the Departmnet of Agriculture, the annual tax imposed by insects is greater than prewar expenditures of the United States. The Hessian fly destroys from 10 to 50 per cent of the grain sowings amounting to $75,000,000. The Mexican chinch bug eats up $3,000,000 worth of corn in this country and some worms are responsible for damage to corn amounting to three times that sum. The annual cotton loss is $85,000,000 and the damage to live stock is considerable. The peculiar feature of this is that although man has for years been studying the insects with the thought of preventing their ravages, their inroads are constantly increasing.

The Clever Saleswoman.

A Cleveland woman went shopping in Paris—they all do—and finally reached a saleswoman who had a working knowledge of English and an engaging air.

The customer had a serious question to ask.

"Am I to wear my skirts longer than I have been wearing them?"

The saleswoman spread out her fat hands.

"It largely depends, madame."

"Depends upon what?"

The saleswoman smiled.

"The length of madame's skirts largely depends upon madame's means of locomotion."

Which the Cleveland woman considered a very neat way of putting it.

A Little Louder, Doc.

A doctor in the Hume-Mansur building was treating one of his patients, who is slightly deaf. He thought he would be a little sociable and remarked:

"Don't those bells of Christ church sound beautiful today?"

The patient replied: "I don't get you."

The physician repeated and the patient answered a little louder with more emphasis:

"You'll have to speak a little louder, Doc, I can't hear you for those church bells."—Indianapolis News.

Children Bought Baby Hippopotamus.

A baby hippopotamus, four years old and weighing a ton, was recently transported from the Philadelphia zoological gardens to Boston in a specially built motortruck. The animal was purchased with $5,000 in pennies contributed by the school children of Boston.

CANADIAN WAS HONORED.

Ontario Woman Received Unique Honor From Poland.

To be one of four Canadians, and the first woman, to be invested with the insignia of the Polish Order Restituta is the unique honor accorded Elisabeth Cary Ascher, of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario.

The decoration Polonia Restituta (Restored Poland) which has been conferred upon Mrs. Ascher is awarded to civilians, and others, who have rendered distinguished service to the Polish Republic. It is a beautiful white enamel cross with the Polish eagle on a central red ground suspended on a red and white ribbon the national colors.

At a public reception held in St. Mark's Parish Hall, under the auspices of the Newark Chapter, I.O.D.E., in honor of the occasion, Dr. Michel Straszewski, of Montreal, the Polish Consul-General for Canada, conferred the decoration upon Mrs. Ascher and heartily thanked her on behalf of the Government of Poland for the splendid work she had nobly done for the Polish soldiers trained at Niagara Camp and afterwards in helping to rehabilitate Poland, now a free country. Mrs. Ascher's brother, Capt. Rev. C. K. Masters, M.A., B.D., M.C., replied for her.

The high esteem in which Mrs. Ascher is held is shown by the fact that the townspeople turned out en masse; representatives from various Polish organizations were present, including the Polish Consul from Buffalo. Over fifty gifts and bouquets were received from all over Canada and the United States, besides many telegrams of congratulation.

Mrs. Ascher is an energetic and active worker and to her untiring and indomitable spirit is principally due much of the comfort enjoyed and appreciated by the Polish soldiers while inmates of the Niagara Camp hospital. She was one of several Niagara ladies who endeavored to make life as pleasant as possible for the soldiers during their stay there by supplying reading matter, dainties and other nourishing food. Entertainments and concerts were organized for their amusement and each soldier leaving for France was presented with socks and other comforts.

Collections and shipments of money, clothing, soap, hospital supplies, and other necessities she made single handed from July, 1918, to the end of 1920. But Mrs. Ascher's activities did not end here. Enthused with the true Christian spirit, she carried her good work still further and at great expense to herself she sent gifts of money and parcels to Polish chaplains and soldiers in France and Poland and has lately been sending similar gifts to orphanages in Poland.

Gifted with the true conception of service and a penchant for helping others, her activities naturally cover a wide range. Mrs. Ascher has been a member of the Niagara Historical Society since its inception in 1895, and during the last ten years its valuable secretary. In addition, she is the secretary of the Niagara Public School Board and a director of the Niagara Agricultural Society, as well as a member of the Polish White Cross, the National Polish Relief Committee, and the educational secretary and charter member of the Newark Chapter, I.O.D.E.

As a writer and journalist Mrs. Ascher has already won laurels. Possessed of an easy flowing and attractive style, her writings have proved very popular wherever they appear. When her multitudinous duties permit she is a frequent contributor to the press and she did considerable press work concerning the Polish Camp and later in defence of the Poles who were the victims of a great deal of insidious and malicious propaganda which originated from enemy countries. For over sixteen years she has been the Niagara correspondent of the St. Catharines Standard, and has acted in the same capacity for the Buffalo Evening Times for eight years.

Place Names Changed.

One of the Canadian National Railway engineers has been given a year's leave of absence from other work to superintend the construction of the 20-mile link connecting the former Canadian Northern with the former National Transcontinental in Northern Ontario. In the news item "Longlac" is given as the name of one terminus of the cut-off. This is the French form of Long Lake, and appears to be an unwarranted spelling. If it has been authorized by the postal officials at Ottawa it looks like an unfortunate change in a place name of some age and importance. A sheet of water in Algoma district has long been known and marked on the maps as Long Lake, and any change is an interruption for a name that has been well established.

Such unjustified changes are not new. Lord Dufferin pointed out on as the result of one of his journeys Rainy River is a translation of the French name "Lac la Pluie," which is itself erroneous, because the original name was that of the French discoverer, whose name happened to be Rene. A still more glaring case is that of "Bird-tail" Creek in Manitoba, now contracted into "Birtle," while the original Bird-tail has been given to another post office a few miles away in the same province.

A Kind Word.

A customer went into a teashop. Presently a bright-eyed waitress asked: "Can I take your order?" "Yes," was the reply. "Two boiled eggs and a kind word." The waitress brought the eggs, and was moving on when the customer said, "Miss! What's the kind word?" The waitress leaned over and whispered, "Don't eat the eggs."

Roads In India.

Construction of road and railroad embankments in western and central Bengal, India, have produced breeding grounds of malaria carrying mosquitoes which have caused large areas to decrease in population and lapse into jungle.

...wa's Chief Magistrate is Young and Always Busy.

...Two years alderman, two years ...ntroller, and now for the third time ...agor, is the enviable record of ...rank Plant, who at the polls a few ...eeks ago, was returned by acclama... to the post of chief magistrate ... the City of Ottawa. And this at ... age of 39 years.

When Frank Plant first entered ...olitics he was 33 years old. Ottawa ...m the first took to him and since ... early days he has always and ...erywhere been a prime favorite. ...is has been amply demonstrated. ...ice he headed the polls as alder...; again he headed the polls as ...ntroller. Last year he rolled up ...e greatest plurality of any man who ...s occupied the post of mayor in the ...ty of Ottawa, the total vote in ...22 being 15,862, of which he cap...red 10,923 votes. This year he had ... opposition, both newspapers of ...e city heartily endorsing him.

How does it happen that the citi...ns of the capital should repose ...ch confidence in this "youngster?" ...e is, indeed, one, if not the young...t, of Canada's mayors.

The answer lies in the personality ... the man. He brings to his work ...logical and sane mind, and he dares ... utter what he thinks. Added to ...at is sincerity of purpose, earnest...ss, and integrity. And above all, a ...ile that is positively disarming. It ...sists on expressing itself at the ...ghtest provocation. Most people in ...ttawa are acquainted with that fact ... indeed with the mayor himself, ...d not a few simply call him ...Frank." Yet withal, he is dignified, ...akes a good speech, and has the ...ided and desirable quality of know...g when to quit.

...He is a busy man. Ottawa has the ...ost vexing and vital problem of the ...reet railway up before it, yet he ...s the confidence of the people in ...at as in all other questions.

The mayor still finds time to at...nd to other matters apart from his ...icial duties. He is chairman of the ...olice Commission, director of the ...ntral Canada Exhibition, and this ...ar the nominating committee of the ...wanis Club selected him unani...ously as president for the ensuing ...ar.

The mayor finds time also to take ... interest in sports. In this he is ...keen enthusiast. He is president ... the Ottawa Amateur Hockey ...ague, president of the Ottawa ...ateur Athletic Federation and ...e-president of the Canadian Ama...ur Hockey Association. He is a ...mber of the Ottawa Hunt and ...otor Club, the Ancient Order of ...resters, the St. George's Society, ...auderie Lodge, A. F. and A. M., ...d numerous other organizations.

Nature's Froggy Freaks.

When nature designed the frog she ...de him specially for swimming. ...t some frogs took a dislike to ...ter and adopted a land life.

Th...ree-frog lives almost entirely ...o... lofty branches. "Want to ... a bird, do you?" said Nature. ...ery well, we'll see what we can ... The result is a weird creature ... a small body and long skinny ... armed with bird-like claws.

...y barking frog possesses enor... air pouches which he inflates ...en he is annoyed. Suddenly he ...ns his mouth and yaps like an ...ry dog.

The nurse-toad was given a decor...on which looks exactly like a pair ...red bathing drawers, perhaps to ...ind him that his proper place is ... the water.

...urinam toads are covered with ...p pits, whose use was not discov...d for some time. Each one is a ...sery. The male takes the eggs ... they are laid and deposits them ... by one in the pits on his wife's ...k. Here they hatch out and actu... go through the tadpole stage, ob...ing the moisture that otherwise ... would lack.

Tabooed Words.

Writing of tabooed words in "The ...den Bough," Sir J. G. Frazer ...: "The Indians of Chiloe keep ...r names secret, and do not like ...ave them uttered aloud; for they ... that there are fairies or imps on ... mainland or neighboring islands ..., if they knew folks' names, ...uld do them an injury; but so ... as they do not know the names ...e mischievous sprites are power... The Araucanians will hardly ... tell a stranger their names, be...se they fear that he would there...equire some supernatural power ... themselves. Asked his name by ...tranger who is ignorant of their ...erstition, an Araucanian will an...r: "I have none." When an Ojib... is asked his name he will look ...some bystander and ask him to ...wer.

Be Genial Over Cannon.

...he Mayor of Boston is trying to ...rfere with a time-hallowed witti... when he asks Canada to return ...small brass cannon, captured at ...ker Hill and now displayed in the ...del at Quebec. On an average ...en times a day during the tour... season a Canadian "Tommy" ...ts out this venerable piece to ...ing Americans, who never fail to ...ond to the story of its capture ... the retort, "Yes, you've got the ... but we've got the hill!" Next to ...ning how to do the about-face ...pily the hardest job before a ...inion recruit is to learn how to ...riably respond to this ancient bit ...umor with a genial laugh.

Deer Seventy Years Ago.

...eter Cook of Milverton, Ont., is a ... and hearty pioneer who was 85 ...s of age in June last. During ...1922 hunting season he accom...ied a hunting party on a three ...ks' trip along the banks of the ...ach river, and shot a deer. He ... his first deer seventy years ago ... Shakespeare, in Perth County. ... only missed one year since, ...n he did not go hunting.

...t the 25,000,000 more women ...men in Europe, Russia has the ...st surplus.

From Bucket Brigade to Motor Department Service.

John Howe Carlisle, veteran head of the Vancouver Fire Department, is generally credited with being the father of fire automobile apparatus in Canada, and possibly on the American continent.

Official records show that in 1907 Chief Carlisle inaugurated a demand for motive equipment to replace horse-drawn vehicles in the coast city. There was considerable opposition to the innovation at first, chiefly on the score of unreliability, for at that date automobiles were still some distance from mechanical perfection. But the chief persevered, and in March, 1908, the first two automotive wagons were put on the strength of the Vancouver department. By June, 1917, the city had the first all-motorized fire department in Canada.

Chief Carlisle holds the long-service honors in the British Columbia town. Born at Hillsboro, New Brunswick, in November, 1858, he followed Horace Greeley's advice at an early age, and in 1886 he organized the first volunteer fire brigade in Vancouver, then very much of a "shack town." Three years later he was made chief of the paid and permanent department, comprising thirteen men, one team, and a Silsby hose wagon, the first to be used on the Pacific coast.

During the thirty-six years he has been fighting fire, Chief Carlisle has seen the brigade grow to 191 men, who work on the two-platoon system, with an equipment which leaves little to be desired.

Last June the native sons of Vancouver presented Chief Carlisle with an "Appreciation Medal," given for exemplary and valuable civic service. This was conferred on the recipient with imposing public ceremony, it being the intention to bestow one medal a year on worthy personages. Chief Carlisle had the distinction of being the unanimous choice for the first presentation.

Official machinery was set in motion last year to have the much-coveted Imperial Service Medal, more familiarly known as the "King's Police Medal" awarded to Chief Carlisle by his Majesty in the New Year's list of honors, but this did not materialize. Efforts are being continued to this end, Lieutenant-Governor Walter Nichol, Mayor Tisdall, the Secretary of State at Ottawa, and high authorities in England being keenly interested in trying to secure this recognition of long and meritorious services. To date, only two such medals have been awarded in British Columbia, one to Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden, late King's printer for the province, and the other to the late John Sprott, road superintendent for the New Westminster district.

Eskimos Eat Their Boots.

Why do Eskimos, who spend most of their lives battling against elements far more rigorous than we could ever imagine, never suffer from colds?

The fact is that the Eskimo believes in having plenty of fresh air about his body, and makes a point of wearing the loosest garments imaginable and no tight-fitting underclothing.

Authorities declare that it is becauseEskimos allow fresh air to circulate continually all over the body that they are the hardiest race in the world. As babies they go unclothed, being carried about in the hoods of their mothers' furs.

The Eskimos' feet receive great care, and the women are credited with making the only absolutely waterproof boot in existence. It is made of sealskin, without the fur, "tanned" and kept pliable by chewing. The parts are sewn together with deer sinews, in a "locksstitch" which no other race seems to understand.

Within this boot of "chewed" sealskin a deerskin sock is worn, the hair being next to the skin. Sock and boot come off together, and every night they are dried on a framework rigged above an igloo oil lamp, and the lamp is kept burning day and night for this purpose and for the melting of snow for drinking water. In the morning the first duty of the women is to "chew the boots" of the men.

Owing to the pure cold air they breathe, and to the constant exercise which gums and jaw get in chewing blubber, sealskin, and so on, Eskimos have very strong teeth. Such a thing as a cavity or any form of toothache is unknown.

The Eskimo is healthy also because he drinks a large amount of snow-water. Indeed, his avidity for melted snow as a beverage keeps the wife busy melting snow or filling pails from holes in the ice.

The Smallest Race.

The smallest races of mankind are the Eskimos, Mongols, Burmese, Japanese, Bengalese, Malays, Javanese and Hottentots, whose average weight when full grown is between 120 and 130 pounds. The big races include English, Scottish, Scandinavians, Bulgarians and the Northern or Tartar Chinese. The average weight of an adult man of these races is about 150 pounds. Next come French, Italians, Spaniards, Arabs, Turks and Southern Chinese. Their average weight is between 135 and 140 pounds.

Corrected.

"Yes," said Maud to Celia, during the discussion of some circumstance or another, "that's about the size of it."

"My dear, don't use that slang," gently remarked the other girl; "say That approximates to its dimensions'."

Keeping In the Limelight.

"Actors and actresses must be a delicate lot of people." "Why?" "I often see their names attached to patent medicine advertisements."

One pound of pure saccharine has the sweetness of a quarter of a ton of sugar.

The janitor of a college had a mean little dog of which he was very fond, and when teased about him, he would say, "I woodna take $20 for his wee doggy."

Some freshmen decided to test Sandy's assertion, and made up $20 between them. Then they led up to the familiar statement, and one of the boys said, "Now, Sandy, I'd like that dog for myself, and here's $20 if you will sell him." He counted out $20 on the table near Sandy.

Without a sign Sandy drew a 50-cent piece from his pocket and said, as he took up the $20: "Weel, I didna say I woodna take $19.50. The wee dog's yourn."

His Reasoning.

"So the soothsayer told you she couldn't read the future until you gave her $1,000 to put under her pillow and 'sleep on'?"

"Yes."

"I hope you didn't let her have the money?"

"Certainly not. I said that while she was sleeping on my $1,000 I would be wide awake and could easily know about the future. I suffer from insomnia."

SAVES HIM TROUBLE

"He's ingenious, you say?"

"Oh, very. Why, he took the self-starter off his automobile and attached it to the kitchen range."

Self-Deceived.

Little dabs of powder,
Little tints of paint,
Make the homely maidens think
They're pretty, when they aint.

Long Imprisonment.

The mistress who had engaged a new cook made a tour of inspection after she had kept her a week, and found a policeman locked up in the pantry.

"How did this man get here?" she asked, severely.

"I'm sure I don't know," was the cool reply. "He must have been left over by the last cook."

Just Jogging Along.

"Personally," said the old-fashioned citizen, "I don't care to fly 243 miles an hour."

"Too fast, eh?"

"Yes; I'm not one of your speed maniacs. Crawling along at 150 miles an hour would suit me."

Tommy Spilled the Beans.

Mr. Dubbleigh—Why do you bring me so much water, Tommy? I merely asked for a drink.

Tommy—I thought you'd need more than a glassful, 'cause sister said you was the dryest old stick she ever knew.

"When shall we be married?"

"There's no hurry," said the flapper. 'Any old time will do to hop off."

"Is it possible that you regard the sacred marriage vows with such flippancy?"

"How you do talk, Augustus! I'll bet you've been reading one of those old-fashioned novels."

Fair Game.

"In the old days when a traveler proclaimed himself a Roman citizen the natives stood back."

"Well, times change. Nowadays when a traveler proclaims himself an American citizen foreign hotel help, taxicab drivers, dealers in fake art and fifty-seven other varieties of swindlers fight for a chance to shake him down."

Inconsistent.

Witness—He looked me straight in the eye and—

Lawyer—There, sir, you've flatly contradicted your former statement.

Witness—How's that?

Lawyer—You said before that he bent his gaze on you. Will you please explain how he could look you straight in the eye with a bent gaze?—Stray Stories.

IN THE GARDEN

Eve—It isn't very thickly settled here.

Adam—That's true; I don't think it will be necessary to have a traffic officer yet awhile.

A Sad Tale.

Mary had a Thomas cat,
It warbled like a Caruso;
A neighbor swung a baseball bat,
Now Thomas doesn't do so.

A Close Election.

"You've been in public life a long time. Have you ever thought of retiring?"

"Only on one occasion, sir," said Senator Snortsworthy. "And while I was waiting for my friends to roll up the expected majority I aged fully ten years."

Of Course Not.

Tackle Clerk—It's a fine lure, sir. Once get a muskie on that and it won't be the fault of—er—

Customer—What's that?

Tackle Clerk—I mean er—hum—I mean it won't be your fault if it gets off.

The Party.

"Big party at your house last night."

"Yes."

"You didn't invite me."

"Wasn't invited myself."

"Huh?"

"My cook gave it."

Facts About the Lower Classes in the Orient.

Many scholars have written China and Chinese affairs, says A. Neville Whymant, in the Asia Review, but they have usually dealt with the upper classes, and claim that the key to the psychology of the Chinese race is to be found in examining the nature of the humble coolie. For example, pride of race is one of the outstanding characteristics—

"It needs not the deep classic training of the university to impress upon him the fact that his ancestry is a long and glorious one. The reverence toward the long line of the departed displayed by his parents in the home life early arouses in him a realization of the fundamentals underlying ancestor-worship. In later life it becomes for him a perplexing fact that foreigners are quite content to remain barbarians and do not try to emulate the great ones of the Middle Kingdom. And yet the coolie is not above copying those fashions and points of Western conduct which appeal to his sense of the desirable or proper.

"Chiefly this plagiarism takes the form of clothing the two extremities in Western fashion. While retaining his own native garb, he will consider himself the last word in smartness if he can boast a new pair of boots and a foreign hat. A neatly mended and quite efficient pair of boots arouses no enthusiasm whatever—they must be new, and the happiest and proudest coolie I ever met was one who had spent six months' pay on hats and caps, purchased as opportunity offered when we were near a town. Every kind of headgear from the gay Homburg of the boule-varier to the ordinary cloth cap of the errand-boy made its appearance on our coolie's head according to the occasion, and on the day of the Dragon Festival he appeared in all the glory of an Apache hat, wide-brimmed and complete with flowing plumes! In this he sees nothing incongruous; he is a Chinese, and he fully realises that his fellows are all over the world, and to his mind a Chinese can do no wrong. One has merely to mention another race in comparison with the Chinese to find the fires of national pride still burning beneath the placid exterior.

"As an interesting sidelight on the coolie's appreciation of the West, I translate the following conversation which took place in the compound one evening behind the lines, with the sound of distant firing as an accompaniment: 'These guns and airplanes are wonderful things. I have not seen an airplane in China.' 'No; you cannot see what you hit when you fire a big gun like that. There is a devil in it that travels many miles and then kills.' A third broke in with these words: 'I don't like these things at all. One might kill the wrong people, not seeing.' Still.

Hay-Fever

ASTHMA, SUMMER COLDS.

You don't need a month's treatment to prove the worth of

RAZ-MAH!

RELIEF IS IMMEDIATE.

It restores normal breathing,—stops mucus gatherings in nasal and bronchial passages, assures long nights of quiet sleep.

$1.00 at your druggist's, or write for free trial to Templetons, Toronto.

LIFE BURDENED BY DYSPEPSIA

Health and Happiness Came With "Fruit-a-tives"

Made From Fruit Juices and Tonics

"Fruit-a-tives", the wonderful medicine made from the juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes, is one of the greatest means of doing good that this country of ours has ever known.

"Fruit-a-tives" is bringing health to hundreds and hundreds of people who suffer with chronic Constipation, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.

Mr. Frank Hall of Wyevale, Ont., says, "I purchased a box of "Fruit-a-tives" and began the treatment. My condition improved immediately. The dyspepsia ceased to be the burden of my life as it had been, and I was freed of Constipation".

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

An Advocate of Simplicity.

"Do you like bridge?"

"No," answered Cactus Joe. "It looks to me like one o' them games where they put in a lot of arithmetic so's to take a regular card player's mind off'n the run of the deck."—Washington Star.

ABSOLUTELY UNNECESSARY

She: Pop says you have no brains.

He: I figured I wouldn't need any with your money.

Accommodating.

"Man wants but little here below,"
Quoth the Rev. Jabez Squinches.
Straight home Miss Phoebe Potts did go
And raised her skirt three inches.

Just Flattery.

"I understand the photographer praised your beauty very highly."

"Yes, but I've lookeu in vain for the last six months and he has yet to display in his front window the portrait he took of me."

The Difficulty.

"He's kinder to his second wife than he was to his first."

"Yes, but his second wife keeps insisting that he's not nearly so kind to her as her first husband was."

Artists.

"Who are these girls?"

"Members of our Pen and Pencil club."

"Some of them are very strong with the eyebrow pencil."

JOB PRINTING

of all kinds.

All orders promptly attended to.

THE REVIEW

Phone 49

Pitcairn Island Linked

With Rest of the World

By Use of Powerful Radio

Pitcairn Island, a lone point of land rising almost 2,000 feet out of the southern Pacific Ocean, has a radio station, according to a cable message from Honolulu, and for the first time in its history is in direct communication with the outside world, says the New York Herald. Mails come at infrequent intervals to Pitcairn, sometimes as many as five years elapsing between their arrivals. Lying out of the lanes of Pacific travel few ships pass Pitcairn, and sailors aboard these are loath to risk their lives to make a landing in the high seas beating against the rocky coasts. There is no good reason for laying a cable to Pitcairn and the radio thus presented the only means of linking up the people of this lonely island with the rest of the world. There are about 180 persons living on the island. Most of them are descendants of the mutineers who seized the British ship Bounty and settled on Pitcairn in 1790.

Once the islanders, greatly reduced in numbers by sickness, were transferred to another island, but they had formed such an attachment for Pitcairn that they were returned to it. The island forms a part of the High Commissionership of the Western Pacific, but the only visit ever made to it by a High Commissioner was that of Sir Cecil Rodwell in 1921. The inhabitants of the island, who are Seventh Day Adventists, lost their minister in 1896 and were without another until last year, principally because no ship could be found to carry to Pitcairn with his family the one man who was willing to accept this remote charge. The islanders first heard of the world war when it was almost ended. The Pacific and its islands have again a place in the news since the writers of South Sea romances have stopped finding lands inhabited by nymphs and sirens of wondrous beauty. New islands are still being discovered. Others are apparently dropping out of sight.

A few days ago a Japanese war vessel went out into the Pacific to take possession of one of the awards of an international conference and found that the prize had disappeared. The ship steamed around for miles and took soundings at a point where the island was reported to be, but could find no trace of it. The Pacific still holds many secrets besides those of treasure buried on its islands and sunk with lost ships. The United States navy recently made a chart of 13,000 square miles of the Pacific bed and reported the finding of several new mountains of considerable height. An attempt was made by a geographical expedition to find the greatest depth of the Southern Pacific valleys, but it is reported that no instrument has been invented that would measure it. The radio is bringing the islands into closer communication with one another and with the mainland. Honolulu recently reported that music broadcast by a radio station at Atlanta, Georgia, was heard distinctly at Wailuku, Island of Maui.

The Pitcairn islanders are a simple, hard-working people and apparently they are not discontented with their isolation. The idea possessed by many of them of the outside world comes largely from traditions of their ancestors. A traveler who visited the island as a member of the High Commissioner's party said that the men showed little curiosity regarding the world, and that the women were not interested in how women elsewhere were dressing. The island is dry, the dryest land in the Pacific, it is said, as not a drop of spirits has reached it since the mutineers drained their last keg. The inhabitants base their strict adherence to prohibition on a deep religious conviction.

It will be interesting to know what changes the radio will bring to these remote people. What will the news of the world mean to them? What will be the effect of the music and entertainment which most of them will hear for the first time? And will the Pitcairn children sleep more soundly under the spell of the radio bedtime stories than they did before they had that luxury? The radio brings them suddenly into touch with the world, but a world greatly changed in the 132 years which have passed since their mutinous ancestors landed on the island. At present a weary company of Russians, exiles from a Bolshevist ridden land, is cruising the Pacific, barred from all ports and absolutely without a home. Perhaps these unhappy persons will reach Pitcairn Island and tell of their landing by radio.

Ramsay Macdonald.

The leader of the British Opposition and chief of the Labor Party, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, has had a varied career. He was educated in a Board School, and afterwards became a teacher. He soon showed that he had political gifts, and before he was forty he became prominent as secretary of the Labor Party.

He wrote many books and articles on Socialism, and in 1911, having been elected an M.P. five years before, he became leader of his party. He has suffered two defeats in his career in Parliament—one in 1918 at Leicester, which he had represented for twelve years, and the other at Woolwich, in 1921.

Cost of Bigotry.

The bill for burning the three eminent martyrs of England is preserved in the British Museum, and is as follows—"Charge for burning the bodies of Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley: For three loads food fagots, 12s; item, one load furze fagots, 3s. 4d.; item, for carriage, 2s. 6d.; item, a post, 2s. 4d. item, two chains, 3s. 4d.; item two tables, 6d.; item, laborers, 2s. 8d.; total, £1 6s. 8d.

NO SIGNS OF AGE.

Youthful Appearance of President Beatty Often a Handicap.

Owing to the exceedingly youthful appearance of E. W. Beatty, it is hard for some people when they see him for the first time to realize that such a young-looking personage occupies the biggest business executive position in the Dominion.

Just after a chat with Mr. Beatty outside the office of the Harbor Commissioners in Toronto, some months ago, a newspaper man was approached by an acquaintance with the stereotyped inquiry, "What are you doing down here?"

"Came to get a little talk with the president of the C. P. R.," was the reply.

"Did you see him?"

"Sure, I saw him. He just left me as you came along. There he is now crossing the road—in the grey fedora."

The inquirer gazed in the direction indicated and remarked with some scorn, "The young fellow?—Aw, quit your kidding!"

Mr. Beatty had joined a couple of gentlemen who were waiting for him and it took some time for the newspaperman to convince the inquisitive one that the laughing, almost boyish figure wearing the saucy grey fedora with a dark green band and a rather sporty overcoat was Edward Wentworth Beatty, B.A., K.C., president of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Chancellor of Queen's University, Kingston, Canada.

This sort of thing must happen often. He is now only 45 years old, anyway, and some think he looks ten years younger.

On that occasion Mr. Beatty had been attending a conference at the Harbor Board offices in relation to the Toronto viaduct, but he did not seem to be worrying about it, not even when shunting operations impeded his progress at the much-reviled Bay street crossing, and he was compelled to wait, as hundreds of thousands of Torontonians have had to do, emphasizing the inconvenience owing to the delay in viaduct construction. He was several minutes older when the gates went up, but he didn't look it. Seemingly his experience has not done anything toward hurrying along the viaduct.

Handicapped by Stutter.

There is at least one minister of the Gospel in Canada noted for the high quality of his oratory who in his early days passed through an experience similar to that recorded of the famous Demosthenes. He is the Rev. Dr. F. B. Du Val, who for a generation or more was one of the most noted orators in the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and although now living in retirement in Winnipeg, is still able, in spite of advanced age, to move audiences by the richness of his eloquence, the depth of his logic and the irresistible character of his wit.

Possibly due to the combination of French Huguenot and Scottish blood that flowed in his veins, Dr. Du Val, when a young man, made up his mind to become a preacher, and with that end in view entered Princeton University. But while more than usually well equipped in mental attainments, he was handicapped by one physical infirmity. He had an impediment in his speech. And it was so pronounced that the university professoriate, believing it would prevent his qualifying as a preacher, ultimately suggested that he divert his talents to some other vocation. Du Val listened with patience to their kindly advice, but instead of acting upon it he set himself to the task of mastering his impediment. He didn't go about it by—a la Demosthenes—filling his mouth with pebbles and orating to the waves of the sea. He just put his will power in operation, and by the aid of this and the belief that he had a Divine call to preach finally acquired such fluency of speech that in 1872 — two years later—he won Princeton's gold medal for oratory and in addition another gold medal and the first prize in Biblical knowledge.

During the nearly half century that has elapsed since Dr. Du Val took up his residence in Canada he has been pastor of some of the country's leading churches, has been Moderator of the General Assembly and was selected to preach the Tercentary sermon in Quebec when that city was in 1908 celebrating the third century of its foundation.

Do Fish Feel Pain?

An old belief that a fish, being cold-blooded, was incapable of pain, must in the past have led to an untold amount of suffering. For it is certainly untrue. Pain is itself nature's warning of danger, and were the fish quite unable to feel it, it is unlikely that it could have much chance of life. Its nervous system is its means of feeling, and though save in circumstances of exceptional agony it cannot express its suffering, it feels it.

How deeply fish feel pain is, however, quite another matter, and one that we shall perhaps never solve. For though it has nerves, they are much fewer than our own, and probably less sensitive. Besides which, a large proportion of what we call "pain" is mental. The actual pain of having, say, a tooth extracted, lasts only some fraction of a second; most of what we "feel" is its memory. And this we believe the fish escapes. But to the plain question as to whether a fish can feel ain, the only answer must be "Yes."

Milady's Furs.

According to Dr. William T. Hornaday, it takes 80 skins to make the average mink wrap, 200 for a squirrel coat, and 280 for a black mole coat; 90 skins may go to the making of a striped skunk jacket, and 300 to a Siberian ermine wrap. It is said that before many years, if the present rate of slaughter continues, many of the most interesting fur-bearing animals will be practically extinct; even now the trapper is forced farther afield, and skins once unmarketable are being used to supply the deficiency.

CANADA'S WHEAT YIELD.

A New Record Was Established In the Year 1922.

Canada's wheat yield for 1922 is finally estimated at 399,786,400 bushels, as compared with 300,858,100 bushels in 1921.

The average yield per acre was 17¾ bushels.

The value of the wheat crop is given as $339,419,000.

The total wheat crop of 399,786,400 bushels, as now finally estimated, is the largest on record for Canada, and compared with 393,542,000 bushels, the previous record crop of 1917.

The average yield per acre of all wheat for 1922 works out at 17¾ bushels, as compared with 17 1-2 bushels in 1921, with 12¾ bushels the five-year average, and with 26 bushels the record for 1915.

The excellent quality of the principal cereals, wheat, oats, barley and rye, is shown by the fact that the weights per measured bushel are well above both those of 1921 and of the five-year average.

The total value of principal field crops in 1922 are estimated as follows (the corresponding figures for 1921 and the five-year average 1917-21 being given within bracket): Wheat, $339,419,000 ($242,936,000; $392,546,320); oats, $185,455,000 ($146,395,300; $270,406,080); barley, $33,335,300 ($28,254,150; $57,487,784); rye, $13,703,200 ($15,399,300; $12,744,150).

The aggregate value of all field crops in 1922 is $962,616,200, as compared with $931,863,670 in 1921.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued recently its final annual report on the area, yield, quantity and value of the field crops of Canada for the year 1922. The statistics of area and the estimates of yield and value have been collected and established in co-operation and agreement with the Provincial Departments of Agriculture and for Quebec with the Quebec Bureau of Statistics, in accordance with plans followed annually since 1918. The total area under field crops in 1922 was 57,200,681 acres, as against 59,635,346 acres in 1921.

The total yield of wheat in Canada for the year 1922, now finally estimated at 399,786,400 bushels, comes from an area of 22,422,693 acres, as compared with 300,858,100 bushels from 23,261,224 acres in 1921, and with 236,025,200 bushels from 18,545,868 acres, the annual average for the five years 1917-21. The total for 1922 consists of 18,956,000 bushels from 892,563 harvested acres of fall wheat and of 380,830,400 bushels from 21,530,124 sown acres of spring wheat.

Expressed in centals of 100-lb., the yield of potatoes in 1922 was 55,745,300 from 683,594 acres, as compared with 64,407,600 centals from 701,812 acres in 1921, and with 66,118,860 centals from 739,474 acres, the five-year average. Turnips, mangolds, etc., produced a total of 42,973,500 centals from 224,256 acres in 1922, as against 39,575,150 centals from 227,675 acres in 1921. Sugar beets produced 190,400 tons from 20,725 acres in 1922, as against 268,000 tons from 28,367 acres in 1921. Of hay and clover the total yield was in 1922 14,488,200 tons from 10,001,666 acres, as compared with 11,366,100 tons from 10,6144,951 acres in 1921.

No "Horned" Rabbits.

The story of the shooting in Norfolk County, Ont., of a "horned" rabbit of the Californian species, which was reported several weeks ago, may be driving natural history students to revise their theories, but the horned hare story is a hoax pure and simple.

The rabbit which caused the uproar is a very small individual of the species, weighing less than 10 pounds. It was shot by "Tim" Savage, the genial postmaster of Waterford. Just who suggested the horning of the head has not been disclosed, but it is openly announced that the horns were secured from the head of a calf belonging to Joseph McMichael, and this gentleman, directed by the postmaster, who practiced setting diamonds in other days, set the horns in place.

It is assumed that O. H. Duncombe, V.S., gave expert instructions as to where the workman would get best footing for the planting of the horns. The "fake" was taken over to Simcoe after it had been displayed in Waterford. It was put on exhibition in the store window of Charles Ternune, where space was granted George Pearce of the Simcoe Reformer for the purpose, and it was set up with due care that close inspection would be impossible.

But the blunt calf horns could not be camouflaged. No, there are no horned rabbits in Norfolk, but the Californian species, which has been spread, it is said, from Bow Park Farm at Burford, is abundant and becoming a menace.

"D.B.'s" Initial Order.

Intimates of David B. Hanna, who was, until recently, at the head of the Canadian National Railways, never tire of relating incidents which have continually served to emphasize the great sense of humor possessed by the virile man, who performed such an active part in the phenomenal railway development of which Canada is famous. One of his associates, in surmounting the many difficulties which had to be faced in the early days of the Canadian Northern, declares that the Hanna appreciation of humor, which was liable to assert itself at any time, even under most discouraging conditions, was a great factor in keeping the Canadian Northern alive in its most troublous times.

When the first train was run out of Portage la Prairie, to Dauphin, in 1896, the start was an exceedingly modest one, Mr. Hanna issued the time-table, a small typewritten sheet. The road only had one engine and a single crew, and Mr. Hanna's humor was evident in the time-table, in which he had embodied the safety-first principle by stating, "No. 2 will not leave until No. 1 has arrived."

There are 40,000 lakes in Newfoundland.

An Observer Fears That It Has Been Lost.

"Color, in the long run, may have an influence upon the spiritual system profounder even than music, though its effects are not so immediately intoxicating," says Mr. H. Leach in Chambers' Journal.

"These are two rare spiritual charms, essences of sound and shade, distilled from nature for the delight of the better man. Music in latter days has been degraded, but ascends again, as it must. Color has hardly ever been properly understood, and, as one might say, partaken of by the people. One of the richest delights the world can offer to the spirit of humanity has hardly been fairly accepted. Women, in their clothes, have exploited color more than any other class of persons; more vulgarly, the advertisers on hoardings have perhaps come next to them. But the true charms of harmony in color, in infinite tone and shade, as pointed by nature in every minute of every hour, have been considered only by a few—the artists.

"Now every man should be at least a little of an artist; he was meant to be, and was born like that. The reason why in maturity he is no longer an artist is that he has forgotten and neglected that which certainly was born in him, the gift that nature gave him upon the dawn of his intelligence. Let him remember the box of paints that delighted him so much when he was just a toddler. Alas for that early box of paints! Now is the time for a new beginning, the purchase of a new box of paints, and a first serious consideration of the colors of the world. Britain is magnificent in her color effects at all seasons of the year, but this one, of the summer lapsing languidly from the heats to the autumn, with the change from rich greens to sparkling yellows, golds, and crimsons, is that of all the year when our islands can challenge the world to contest in the splendor of the effects of nature's colors.

"The ordinary person walks through the country at such times experiencing a sense of pleasure. He notices the lingering greens, the supplanting yellows, and the fiery glow of the reds that now begin. Only vaguely. He catches, perhaps, a tenth of the effect, and loses all the rest, wherein are all the greatest charms. Did he but take with him a little box of paints, a block of paper, and then, looking at these colors, really see them in all their differences and majestic narmonies, and try to imitate them, he would experience, if a person of any sensibility whatever, such a shock of pleasure as he may not have known in life before. For this he need be no avowed artist. He may have had no lessons, read not a single book on art—though soon afterwards he will do that. The instinct is enough. Rodin, the great sculptor, once said, 'You just look at nature, and the rest happens according to your temperament.' He was not thinking, perhaps, of such adventures as are here suggested, but still his formula will most exactly apply.

"For the most perfect and absorbing recreation at this season of the year, the most restful, fascinating occupation conceivable, let a man or woman who has never painted, and knows not what painting is, take a small box of water-colors—very few of them, say gamboge, Prussian blue, cobalt, vermilion, burnt sienna, and alizarin crimson—and go out into the country with them to make a trial. A revelation is before such person."

Seeds and Age.

It is, of course, a well-known fact that the capacity of seeds to germinate tends to decrease with age. In some cases germination capacity falls rapidly; in others it remains high for several years after seed has been harvested. Among vegetable garden crops, parsnips afford an example of seeds whose germinating capacity soon deteriorates, even so short a period of one year sufficing to reduce the percentage of germination to a relatively low figure. Plants of the cabbage tribe, turnips, etc., retain their germinating capacity longer, but at the end of two or three years it will be found to have become less than it was in the year of harvesting. The seeds of peas and beans suffer less from the effects of keeping, and may give quite good results after three or more years. Needless to say, the power of seeds to retain their capacity to germinate varies not only with the variety but also with the nature of the harvest and with the conditions under which the seeds are stored. A poor harvest year generally means in England one in which seed does not ripen thoroughly; that is, does not dry off completely, and such seed generally shows a relatively low initial power of germination and poor "keeping" properties. Conditions of storage also affect the keeping properties of seed. If the air is either uniformly damp or subject to marked alternation of dampness and dryness, the germinating capacity falls off rapidly.

Ancient Mexico's Houses.

That the present civilization cannot claim entire credit for inventing the large apartment-house may be inferred from the discoveries in Chaco Canon, New Mexico. Excavators removing the covering of sand from this buried civilization have found remains of a number of great houses, each built around a central court and containing several hundred, and in one case nearly a thousand rooms.

New Lamp for Miner.

A new miner's lamp has been approved by the Secretary for Mines for Great Britain. It is worked by electricity, and fits on the miner's head, the accumulator being strapped to his body.

King of Bamangwato.

King Khama of the Bamangwato, a tribe in South Africa, will not allow intoxicating liquor to enter his territory, and travels about in an automobile, driven by a white chauffeur.

Cramp is really an involuntary and spasmodic contraction of a muscle or a group of muscles. It is induced by irritation of nerve-endings, which may be due to several causes. Over-fatigue, exercise in an unusual position, a suddenly low temperature, may each pay its part. A low temperature often accounts for the cramp we sometimes experience on getting into bed between cold sheets. In the case of swimmers, particular care should, of course be taken, not to enter the water too soon after a meal, as the ed may bring on a cramp of the stomach muscles. Whether it is fair to say that swimming "so often" causes cramp is very doubtful. It is at least probable that half the deaths are really due to failure of the heart from the mental shock with which the swimmer discovers his predicament.

"Sir," sternly said the anti-tobacco crusader, "even a hog will not chew that vile weed!"

"Aw, well," replied poor old Dod Durnitt. "I don't know as I ever keered specially about having a hog regulate my diet, no-way."

Folks You'll Love to Meet

The life story of Mary Pickford ("the best-known woman in America") is a truly fascinating narrative. It begins in the July issue of

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The best of the newest fiction—an amazing mystery story by Albert Payson Terhune begins in July—the very latest of fashions; news and stories of women's clubs; the church; music; the drama, and cut-outs for the kiddies. And more that I cannot mention here for lack of space.

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ILLEGAL VOTING

The Editor of the Review.
Sir:—

My attention has been called to the fact that the names of many young people have been added to the voters' lists who have not yet attained their twenty-first birthday.

To these persons and to those responsible for the names of such being improperly placed on the voters' list, the following will be of serious interest:—

Section 177 of the Ontario Election Act:

A person who votes knowing that he has no right to vote, and a person who induces or procures any other person to vote, knowing that such other person has no right to vote, shall be guilty of a corrupt practice and shall incur a penalty of $200.00. R. S. O. 1914, c. 8, s. 177.

GAVIN M. WALLBRIDGE

COMMUNICATION

To the Editor of the Review:

As our Provincial election is at hand and as we have two candidates in the field the question at once arises—which of these are we going to support. Both are Conservatives but one is going to support the Farmers' Government and the other, having the Ferguson wall is likely to support the Ferguson policy should Ontario have the misfortune of having him in power.

Now when taken into consideration the accomplishments of the previous governments for the Farmers of this country, the measly sum of money granted to us—not enough to fill a few mud holes—it certainly proved how little they would look after the Farmer's interests and welfare.

Now when travelling over our roads and when we see the amount of work done on them and realize the comfort we obtain from them, is it any wonder we acknowledge a heavy debt to the Drury Government?

The question for us farmers to ask ourselves is how many miles of roads would Ferguson have built had he been in power and in building them how much less money could he have spent. In his long wail he does not point out one mile of road which was not built as cheaply as the times would allow with no graft nor favours to friends.

Mr. Ferguson talks a great deal about the O. T. A. and the way it was managed. On looking over the affidavits of the Chairman of the License Board I find that there is no truth in a lot of Ferguson's statements. The Chairman felt he was a little too severe as Raney did not want to appoint any one if he found even the smell of liquor from him.

Now for the Backus deal. It was sold by the Hearst Government but on account of the war breaking out it was left to the Drury Government to carry on the deal. The Drury Government got Backus to build two mills—one pulp mill and one paper mill; to develop 50,000 horse power and any power over what he needed to belong to the Province. Men who are Conservatives write from Kenora to the Department that they are well pleased with the deal as it is now starting to boom.

Let us turn to the Ferguson deal known as the Shevlin-Clarke deal We find that the Drury Government, by looking after the affairs of the Province made over one millions of dollars in that one deal of Ferguson's and if Ferguson had still been in power, would the Province have got one cent? A million dollars will build or should build a good few miles of road, so I feel that Drury is entitled to aid from all honest men.

Now the next question is, what support are we going to give a supporter of the Drury government? Will they give him the same ungenerous treatment that was given Mr. Northrupp? He always felt hurt at the treatment he received from Madoc electors. They should have remembered getting the railroad bonus back and also a man fit to represent any constituency, as the Mail and Empire put it. When Borden was in power he had nothing to fear, no matter what discussion came up, when he had men like Mr. Northrupp at his side. Now as the Candidate in this election is a successful Farmer and a straight man, if Mr. McCaffrey is elected he will make a valuable member in the House.

Yours,
FARMER

JOHN McCAFFREY
U. F. O. Candidate for North Hastings.

I fully approve of the record of the Drury government during the past three and a half years of their office, and if elected I pledge myself to do all in my power to secure and maintain a form of legislation which will secure for every class equal rights and prevent any special privileges to be shown to any class or any individual.

On this policy of equal rights to all and special privileges to none I make my appeal to the electors of North Hastings for their support and influence.

JOHN McCAFFREY,
(Standard Bearer of the U. F. O. party in North Hastings.)

AN OLD MADOC BOY

In the Globe's report of the Nomination in Halton County there appears a paragraph which we take much pleasure in reproducing. We are sure that all readers of the Review irrespective of party leanings will read with pleasure the following extract:—

To those at least who did not know him, Mr. Dale was the convention surprise package. A clean built upstanding young barrister of 33, he delivered a fluent, convincing address upon Provincial affairs which won general applause. He was not going to fight a campaign of personalities; he was convinced that class government by any profession was wrong; if elected in Opposition he would not necessarily vote against the Government upon every issue; he believed that the government had, to a considerable extent, got value for its huge expenditures, but he thought the assumption of a heavy debt burden was ill-timed. Mr. Drury observed that it was a pleasure to answer him.

GORGEOUS WEDDING IN PICTURE

The gorgeous wedding of Princess Mary Tudor and King Louis XII of France is one of the pictures que scenes in the picturized version of 'When Knighthood Was in Flower' with Marion Davies in the role of Princess Mary Tudor, which comes to the Empire Theatre June 29 and 30 shows it in its entirety. Robert G. Vignola directed the picture and Joseph Urban designed the elaborate settings which are said to set a high water mark in filmdom.

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Forty-four Years

In Sir Henry Lucy's reminiscences of Frank Burnand, contributed to the Cornhill Magazine, there are glimpses of famous wits and writers, revelations of the methods of Burnand in conducting Punch for forty-four years, a number of his breezy letters and a brief record of a friendship of more than a generation. But there are no examples of the editor's humor. Sir Henry says of this omission: "Burnand was at his best at the weekly Punch dinner, where, with an audience few but fit, he rollicked his way through the evening. I have often regretted that I never made a note of his good things. I suppose the fact is they were so bountiful that they were accepted as commonplaces, with the assurances that there would be plenty more at the next dinner."

Lucy became contributor and guest in 1881. He expected a "humble repast consisting of a joint and vegetables, probably washed down with stout or bitter beer." It proved to be a banquet for an epicure. But that was "long ago," says the survivor. The host was William Bradbury, senior partner in the firm owning Punch, who thought that nothing was too good for "my boys." At eight o'clock "the cloth was cleared, coffee brought in, cigars lit, and work began." The cartoon was the great subject of discussion. Suggestions were welcome. Punch without the cartoon would have been unthinkable. Burnand and his staff went into earnest conference over it. There was always an interval of a week between plan and execution. "To look ahead a full week," says Sir Henry, "select the topic which shall then be chiefly to the fore, and treat it pictorially in accordance with the relative circumstances of the hour, is no easy task." Seldom was there a mishap. The worst occurred when Punch came out "with a spirited picture of Gordon freezing himself from peril of Khartoum." He was actually dead.

Thackeray celebrated the Punch dinner table as "the mahogany tree," says the New York Times. It was really plain deal which yielded to the knife of the monogram-cutters. For more than fifty years contributors left their marks upon it: "They bring one as it were into actual touch with men famous in art and literature. Among them are the finely cut monograms of Mark Lemon, the first editor; Percival Leigh, known as "The Professor"; Thackeray, a carefully thought-out elaborate design; Leech, who by exception dates his first work (1864) and adds his cipher, a leech wriggling in a decanter of water; Horace Mayhew, Tom Taylor, Shirley Brooks and Tenniel, whose monogram appeared for more than a generation on inimitable cartoons. Among other relics are the initials of Du Maurier, Linley, Sambourne, Arthur and Gilbert a Becket, E. J. Milliken, the verse-maker; Harry Furniss, Antsey-Guthrie, R. C. Lehmann, Partridge and the lamented Phil May. Thackeray resigned under circumstances that did him honor. He had long been offended by gibes at the Prince Consort and hostility to Lord Palmerston.

But worse was to come. Thackeray had his own notions about French politics. One day the cartoon made his blood "boil." He resigned by letter to the owners, because the emperor was pictured as a beggar on horseback, "galloping to hell with a sword reeking with blood." Burnand was the loyalist of friends, and naturally his antipathies were violent. He hated Albert Smith. So did others, among them Douglas Jerrold, who once wrote of Smith that "he only tells two-thirds of the truth in writing his initials." A feature which Burnand made popular was a page of book reviewing. In writing to Lucy about a novel in which John Oliver Hobbes introduced Disraeli, Burnand, who was a devout Roman Catholic, contradicted a story in the lady's book that Disraeli was received into the Roman Catholic Church on his death-bed. Burnand declared that a priest was sent for, but arrived too late.

The dismissal of Burnand had been more or less a mystery. In justice to the proprietors, his friend says that "Burnand was largely responsible for what happened." He had become an institution, and, regarding himself as indispensable, "he was apt to reject cavalierly any suggestion coming from the firm." The worm turned at last. Burnand was inconsolable. Lucy, coming to cheer him up, found the veteran "ten years older in looks, tears streaming down his cheeks." He was penniless. In receipt of a large income from books and plays in addition to his salary as editor, he had lived luxuriously, saving nothing. Somehow Burnand kept the wolf from the door for eleven years. On April 21, 1917, he passed away painlessly, after "a long and merry life."

Dunces Who Change.

Lord Justice Scrutton was stating a truth, of which there have been famous instances, when he said that sometimes the dullard of the class turns out to be the most successful man. Isaac Newton was classed as a dunce at school. Gibbon, author of "The Decline and Fall," was pronounced "dreadfully dull" as a boy, and John Dryden was summed up as "a great numskull," whilst Sir Walter Scott was denounced by a professor of the University in the phrase, "Dunce he is, and dunce he will remain."

Russian Magazines.

In Russia it costs more than twice as much to subscribe for a magazine for two months as it does for one month. The publishers have to make allowance for the expected depreciation of the rouble.

In Lieut.-Col. R. W. Leonard St. Catharines has a citizen and soldier whose principal interest is in the boy life of the country. In boy work in all its phases he takes an active part. He is especially interested in the Boy Scout movement and, if its principles were more generally practiced, he believes, the youth of the country would be of much higher calibre. Further, he is the founder of the Leonard Scholarships which are granted to assist in the education and support of the sons of clergymen, teachers, officers, and men of the Canadian and Imperial armies and navy.

Col. Leonard is prominent in educational circles as well as the engineering world for he is a Governor of the University of Toronto, Wycliffe College, the Kingston School of Mines and Bishop Ridley College at St. Catharines.

He is the author of many papers contributed to scientific bodies on many subjects. As an engineer his ability and fame is known from coast to coast. Col. Leonard is a graduate of the Royal Military College at Kingston, an institution famed the world over for the qualities of the engineers it turns out, and has been vice-president of the Canadian Mining Institute, president of the Engineering Institute, member of the council of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy of London.

He is also a mmber of the Institute of Civil Engineers of London and the American Institution of Mining Engineers.

Born at Brantford, Ont., on February 21, 1860, Col. Leonard was just early enough to participate in the Northwest Rebellion. He was a captain in the Corps of Guides and also staff transport officer and acted in other capacities. As a construction engineer Col. Leonard has an extensive experience; among the buildings he constructed are the first Canadian power plant at Niagara Falls and the power plants at Kakabeka and Recew Falls.

Canadians Elected.

From the viewpoint of the Canadians directly engaged, the British elections were a decided success. With the exception of Sir Hamar Greenwood, all the Canadians running are known to have been returned, although their policies were variously representative of every party except Labor.

Col. Grant Morden secured a large majority in Brentford and Chiswick. Col. Maurice Alexander's remarkable win in Southwark was an entire surprise, even to his own supporters, and a tribute to his energetic campaign. Dr. MacNamara, also Canadian born, held his seat in another London borough, and so did Major J. E. Molson, in Gainsborough. Capt. the Hon. D. S. P. Howard, Lady Strathcona's son, defeated his namesake in Cumberland. Sir Thomas Fisher, of the Canadian Pacific Steamships, was, however, defeated in Portsmouth.

Canada was to the fore in the election in more ways than one. Col. W. F. Cockshutt, of Brantford, was an effective speaker for Col. Page Croft, who was returned in Bournemouth. In the neighboring constituency of East Dorset, Capt. Guest, late Air Minister, was ousted by a candidate well known in Canada, Ralph Hall Caine, son of Sir Hall Caine. Mr. Caine's success was especially notable in that he had been introduced to the constituency only two weeks before the election.

Poker Joke Went Wide.

Col. Geo. T. Denison probably has a richer fund of stories born of his long experience than any other Torontonian. The other day he recited to a group of friends an experience he had several years ago with the late Duke of Cambridge, then the commander-in-chief of the British army. The occasion was a review day, when the colonel was honored with a position among the officers at the saluting point. Just as the last of the cavalry rode past, the duke, galloping up to the colonel, exclaimed:

"Col. Denison, which, in your opinion, is the best body of cavalry in to-day's review?"

The colonel stated his preference, and explained why.

"That's my opinion, colonel, and for the very same reasons you advance."

"Excuse me, colonel, there are a couple of kings over there I wish to see for a minute or two."

"A couple of kings, colonel!" interjected one of the group whom Col. Denison was addressing. "A couple of kings and two queens wouldn't be bad, but three kings would be better still."

The colonel did not appreciate the point in his friend's remarks and then someone explained the meaning of these poker terms.

Memorial at Verdun.

Coeur de Lion MacCarthy, formerly of Ottawa, was the successful competition of eleven sculptors who submitted designs for the Verdun War Memorial. The decision to award the palm to Mr. MacCarthy was reached at a meeting of the joint committee of the war memorial fund committee and the civic committee of Montreal. The award was announced by Charles Manning, who presided at the meeting, and also by Mayor Leclaire, both of whom congratulated Mr. MacCarthy and also extended the thanks of Verdun to the artists who had submitted designs.

Dead (?) Languages.

One newspaper man, after reading a telegraphic "story" sent out by another of his craft, complimented him upon the terseness of his language. "You have said in three-quarters of a column what it would take me a column and a half to say," he remarked. "How did you do it." The answer was simple. "I studied Latin and Greek and acquired in that way a better judgment as to English words.

Used in Novel

Those who have read Willa Cather's fine novel "One of Ours"—and those who haven't should repair the omission without delay—cannot have forgotten the picture she gives of David Gerhardt, the young American soldier, who was a musical genius, and who laid aside the promise of a brilliant career to become a doughboy when the United States entered the war. It now transpires that, like others of Willa Cather's characters, David Gerhardt was drawn from life, and that the portrait was so exact that the original of it has been revealed. It was of David Hochstein, violin virtuoso, that Miss Cather wrote. He gave every promise of being a great musician, but sadly his promises crumpled under a shell in the Argonne. In the New York Herald magazine, Miss Cather tells of the real Hochstein, who was a particular friend of the Hambourgs and whom she first met when he played his violin in Harold Bauer's apartment in company with an unforgettable quintet, Schubert's "Die Forelle," with Boris Hambourg taking one 'cello part. It will interest Canadians to know that Willa Cather, was living in Toronto, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jan Hambourg during the writing of "One of Ours." Accordingly Toronto has been closely connected with the writing of her masterpiece.

She was impressed with Hochstein's musicianship, and anyone who has read Miss Cather's "Song of the Lark" will gather that she knows not less about music than George Moore indicated of himself in "Evelyn Innes." Hochstein didn't care much about talking, and was extremely reticent. She did not see him again until the United States had entered the war, and then she learned that he had been drawn for military service. He was depressed, and loathed the prospect of military service. For one thing, he was a nephew of Emma Goldman and a Socialist. For another, he had received his musical training in Germany, and his name suggests a Teutonic origin. He was not naturally pro-Allly, for his mind was not of the kind that would enable him to blind himself to the important contributions Germany had made to art and civilization, and he had thought deeply about economics and systems of Government. He had no notion that a war could end war, and doubted if much would be changed after the Great War. He saw no utopia ahead, and was deaf and blind to the inspiring things that President Wilson was delivering himself of.

His friends urged him to secure exemption. He was reluctant to do so, but eventually did apply on the ground that he was the sole support of his mother. He was exempted. But he was still dissatisfied. Once more he presented himself, and said that he had made suitable arrangements for his mother, and was ready to join the army. As Miss Cather says, "He was too proud not to fight." So he entered the army, and the drill, the wooden discipline, the apparent waste of time, the absence of congenial friends almost broke his spirit. When the author saw him in this phase he seemed almost drugged. His face showed a sort of bitter resignation. Three months later Miss Cather saw him again. He was transformed. He was no longer dejected. He looked keen and penetrating and confident. His uniform even seemed to have a different appearance. His eyes were enthusiastic as he spoke. He said he wouldn't have missed it for anything. He had found something in the army life that he had missed before, just as Claude Wheeler, the hero of "One of Ours," found something with which he would not have parted for worlds.

Some one asked him if it was the exercise, the regularity, the lack of personal responsibility. He said it was partly these and something more. It was inferred that what he had gained was his relationship with the other young men. He didn't mention the war. Perhaps he didn't yet believe that the world was to be made safe for democracy. He said that at first he had missed lots of things, such as food, freedom, comfort, the society of artists to which he had been accustomed, but now there was something in the new life, something that he always had wanted. The men were of the kind he had never known before, but they were supplying something he had always wanted.

His career in France was to his credit. He braved shell fire to bring up food to men who were to make an important attack in the morning, and then one day when he was in charge of the headquarters runners a shell destroyed him, and sent his gift of music back to the Infinite. His letters to his mother reveal something of what he felt after joining the army and of the development of his soul. He did not rate himself as an orthodox believer, but he did profoundly believe that "for all the heroic souls gone to the beyond there is some future. But those who die, be is recklessly, or by the most unexpected exploding shell, have a compensation more than a mere title of hero or a posthumous service cross. You don't try to explain it, but you know it in France." Miss Cather says that lately several of the non-commissioned officers who served under Hochstein have taken a good deal of trouble to look her up and ascertain whether Hochstein "amounted to much" as a violinist. They seemed, she says, "to need this fact to complete their memory of him, to pull their mental picture of him together, though it was merely as a soldier that they had admired him."

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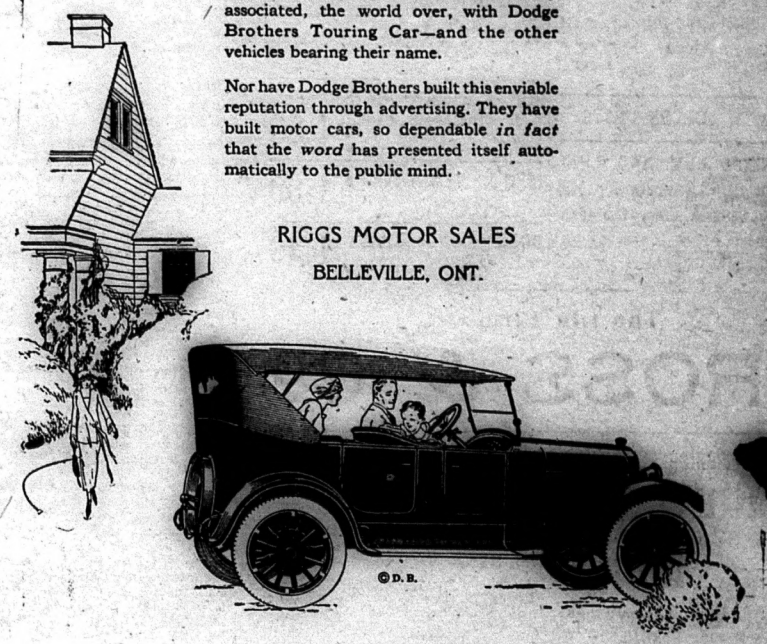

Something to Consider.

"Always remember, my boy," said the man who was fond of giving advice, "that Caesar, having made up his mind, went ahead. He crossed the Rubicon."

"I know," the boy replied, "but the way he dressed there wasn't any danger of gettin' his pants wet."

HE WAS WISE

He: Darling, I wouldn't swap you for any ten other wives.
She: Oh, George.
He: No, sir! Living's too high these times.

Present Realities.

The heroes of a classic age,
Oh, why should we their deeds recall?
We read upon the sporting page
Of live ones who can hit the ball.

Discouraging a Helpful Spirit.

"I don't understand that new woman next door," remarked Mrs. Gadder.

"What's the trouble?"

"She calls herself a seeker after the truth. I've told her everything I know about the people around here, but she doesn't seem to be the least bit interested."

The Prize.

"Then you wouldn't let him propose?"

"Not last night."

"Why not?"

"We were at a bridge."

"Hasn't he won you?"

"Yes, but I didn't want it said that he won me at a bridge party."

Passing Moods.

"A man in your position must study the passing moods of the people."

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum; "and he must look out for the moods that pass so quickly, that he'll have to revise the speeches he made in the spring in order to stand a chance of being elected in the fall."—Washington Star.

A Patient Sufferer.

The Doctor—You are coming along finely, Mr. Longsuffer. In a couple of days you can take down that quarantine card.

The Patient—Better leave it up a few more weeks. My wife's so afraid of contagion she's sent her dog out to board till the danger is past.

A Vain Chase.

Dumas, the younger, was talking with a friend when a would-be humorist went by.

"Poor fellow, remarked the friend, "he is always on a chase after a joke."

"Yes," answered Dumas, "and the joke always wins."

Whirled Off His Feet.

"I had a little balance in the bank but I became engaged two months ago, and now—"

Oh, love makes the world go round."

"Yes, but I didn't think it would go so fast that it would make me lose my balance."

THE MANTLE OF CHARITY

Mrs. Primme—That woman just ahead of us is Mrs. Torso in her latest evening gown. She puts every cent she has on her back.
Her Husband—Ah well, poverty is no crime.

Serious Stuff.

A humorist wrote in a lightsome way
Of the price of fuel, the other day;
But I don't see, to save my soul,
How a fellow can joke about a ton o'coal!

Pardonable.

"What is your reason for proposing to me again after I refused you so emphatically?" inquired Miss Cayenne.

"My mistake," rejoined the young man. "Since you bobbed your hair and put on knickerbockers I didn't know you were the same girl."

A Burden Lifted.

"What's the matter with Jibway? He looks depressed.

"He has given up the struggle of trying to make both ends meet."

"Most people begin to look younger when they reach that decision."

A Newly-Found Relation.

Student—I should like permission to go riding with my brother.

Warden (quickly)—And how long have you known him?

Student—About two weeks.—Vassar Miscellany News.

The Old and the New Way.

Old Grad—When I was in college we used to have a bar in the basement.

Rising Generation—Sh! Sh! We have to keep a little still about our basement now.—Oregon Lemon Punch.

Keeping a Secret.

"If you tell a man anything it goes in at one ear and out at the other," she remarked.

"And if you tell a woman anything," he countered, "it goes in at both ears and out of her mouth."

One in Every Family.

He—They say there's one idiot in every family.

She—It's really too bad about your being the only child, Bernard.

Cured Her.

"Does Alice bring her troubles to you now as she used to?"

"No; not since I began pointing out that she was to blame for having them."

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Read the Ads. in this issue

The Czarina and Rasputin

Dr. I. V. Hessen, the distinguished Russian publicist, who is at present in Berlin, is in possession of the complete letters of the ill-fated czarina to Nicholas II., and he says that they are the most sensational documents that have appeared in the last few years. The czar's answers are supposed to be in existence and they may be published later. Taken together they would give a clear enough history of Russia in the war if no other records were preserved. But the czarina's letters are most interesting from the personal side. What they tell indirectly about her own character and that of the czar and about Rasputin, the evil genius of the Romanoffs, and other powerful and sinister figures at the Russian Court constitutes a sensational revelation any writer of fiction of the time has imagined.

Reading them one understands how impossible it would have been for Russia to stay in the war to the end and make a sustained contribution to it commensurate with her potential resources of man power. One pities the Russian people and soldiers who had for their king such a pitiful weakling as the czar, influenced by such a woman as the czarina, who was certainly not well balanced, and she in her turn being instructed by the coarse and ignorant libertine Rasputin. The suspicion that the monk was the center of some international military espionage organization is strengthened by some of the passages in the czarina's letters. He was angry if any important military decision was made without his knowledge. He insisted upon being kept informed as to what was going on at the front, and reports were made to him. It seems improbable that he could understand half of the information that thus reached him. Unless he was merely displaying his arrogance, it seems not unlikely that his information was passed on to quarters where it could be understood and valued.

Another character little heard of abroad appears frequently in the letters. That is Ania Virubova, a young woman who was married to a naval officer, but soon divorced him. She was then presented by the czar with a little house near the Imperial Palace and between her and the czarina there grew up a mysterious friendship that has never been explained. The czarina appeared to be infatuated with the woman and showed jealousy of her. At the same time she was always thrusting her upon the notice of the czar. She was also a confident of Rasputin's, and exerted influence in the highest court circles, having to her credit at least one cabinet appointment. She appears to have been a woman of abominable character and the czarina writes to the czar about her escapades, at the same time confessing her deep regard for her.

The intimate relations with the gross, drunken, debauched, filthy monk, Rasputin, with the imperial family, naturally led to rumors which reflected upon the czarina. But these appear to have been groundless. The czarina was probably a virtuous wife, although not the less likely on that account to bring about the ruin of her husband. She was a religious maniac, and seemed to believe that by the mere expedient of burning an extra large candle or spending a few extra minutes in prayer, she could correct military reverses and throw back German armies. She was as superstitious as any peasant, and it was upon this weakness that Rasputin worked. He predicted that certain things would come to pass, and perhaps one out of ten would justify him. He would explain that the others had not occurred because they had not been prayed for with sufficient earnestness. Thus whatever happened he was always right.

In her letters the czarina speaks occasionally of the old man's fondness for wine; but his other debaucheries she passed over. The truth is that while Rasputin was so feared in Russia that women of the highest society were throwing themselves at his feet, he preferred the society of street walkers. As he rose to influence a horde of lesser scoundrels and harpies rose with him and cloaked by his name, plundered and blackmailed. Rasputin controlled the czarina, and to a great extent the czarina controlled the czar. The emperor meant well but when great decisions were to be made he turned to his wife for advice and she in turn consulted Rasputin the oracle. Whether he was deliberately planning the downfall of Russia or whether he was a mere half-lunatic unaware of much that was going on, we do not know. In any event he had more to do with the downfall of Russia than any other person, and as such will be remembered in history.

Arab Fishermen.

The ordinary methods of hook and line do not appeal to the Arab fisherman, who likes to do things in the easiest possible manner. When he goes after fish he proceeds to ground-bait the river with a thick, sticky dough into which a quantity of opium has been mixed. Any fish that makes a meal off this is quickly stupefied and floats to the surface. The fisherman then mounts an inflated goatskin and goes out to collect his bag.

Musical Hoppers.

In Italy there is a regular business of making tiny wire cages for grasshoppers to chirrup in. The Italians believe that the grasshopper brings good luck, and that if one can be kept alive in a cage for a month the year will be prosperous.

Much Used Word Has Two Different Meanings.

"That much abused word 'conservation' has two meanings, totally opposite," says Edwin E. Slosson, in the Science News Bulletin.

"Conservation in some cases means using and conservation in other cases means not using. The legislator with his agate-bearing tongue will talk of the 'conservation of our coal and water-power' just as though the two things were alike and required the same treatment. It is just as absurd as if a man should ask a painter to have his house painted 'the color of snow and ink,' for the conservation of coal means saving it, for what is not used to-day will be of use to-morrow. The conservation of water-power, on the contrary, means using it, for what is not used to-day will be lost forever.

"The greatest waste is our failure to utilize, not our carelessness in methods of utilization. We Americans waste 50 per cent. of our petroleum through irrational and competitive drilling. We waste two-thirds of our coal before its energy gets into the engine. But we waste all of the sunshine that falls upon our arid region lands, and that means a greater loss of energy than we get from all our oil and coal. The richest region in the United States is Death Valley, California. Even the green leaves are not able to catch and incorporate more than one per cent. of the power of the sunshine that falls upon them. If some one would invent a solar engine with an efficiency of five per cent. it would add incalculably to the wealth of the country through the utilization of the wasted sunbeams that fall upon our land.

"Here is a prize bigger than any grasped by coal kings and oil magnates. But nobody comes forward to claim it. Yet very likely the knowledge necessary to achieve this supreme triumph of chemical engineering is already in existence — somewhere. If it is not, there is certainly enough brain-power in the world to solve the problem if it were set to work at it. We are all of us the poorer because of this waste of ideas and inventive genius."

Harvesting Bananas.

Each banana plant—popularly but incorrectly called a tree—bears only a single bunch of bananas, which is made up of so-called "hands," or clusters. The "hands" grow separately in spirals, and each contains from one to twenty-five bananas, or "fingers." Commercially bananas are classed according to "hand." A bunch that has less than six is not readily marketable; the standard bunch has nine, and all bunches with nine or more clusters are classed as nine-hand fruit. A nine-hand bunch varies in weight according to the variety of the fruit and to the soil and the climatic conditions under which it is grown; the average weight is from fifty to seventy-five pounds. Occasionally you see a bunch that has as many as twenty-two "hands" and more than three hundred bananas; a bunch as large as that might weigh approximately one hundred and fifty pounds. When a bunch of bananas is cut the individual plant is destroyed, but the root is still able to send up shoots. After the first crop of fruit from two to five of the most promising shoots are left to grow and supply fruit later. Cutting out the extra shoots is called pruning. As the season of harvest is drawing near, young plants are coming to maturity to replace those that will have to be cut down. There are areas where as a result of a single planting the plants have continued to produce bananas for a period extending to at least twenty years.

The Quest of Youth.

How superfluous was the quest of Ponce de Leon and what rubbish some one wrote about "If Youth But Knew, If Age But Could!" Age not only can, but does. The news is filled with lively octogenarians. Mrs. Felton of Georgia, at 87, enters the Senate. "Step on the gas," yells Uncle Joe Cannon, setting out by motor from the capital for Danville, Ill. Out in Dena Mrs. Fannie Haslett, only 85, goes up in an airplane and finds it an improvement over the prairie schooner. Mrs. Richardson, 86, a football fan, of Davenport, Ia., charters a special car to carry three generations of Richardsons, headed by herself, to the Yale-Iowa game at New Haven. Up in Danbury, Conn., young W. H. Nelson, in his 82nd year, drives his trotter at the fair and takes a heat to the time of 2.11¼. The mortituri salutamus idea has gone out of fashion. There is no such thing as being superannuated. Old age is simply a bad habit that nobody need acquire.—New York Tribune.

In Peru.

In the heart of La Joya, Peru, there are thousands of crescent-shaped sand dunes formed by the winds and slowly advancing across the level surface. One investigator measured one of these dunes, the points of whose crescent were 160 feet apart, while the length around the convex side was 477 feet. The width at the widest part of the crescent was more than 100 feet. The weight of the sand composing the dune was estimated at 8,000 tons, yet it moved 125 feet in a year. All the dunes have the same form, and all have the convex side toward the prevailing south winds.—Washington Star.

In Bavaria.

In Bavaria an attempt has been made to introduce into commerce what may be termed solidified petroleum. Soda lye, fat and petroleum are heated together for an hour and give a soaplike product, which solidifies on cooling. Sawdust or other combustible may be mixed with the material, and it can be made into bricks for fuel. It would give a very smoky flame.

How the Little Animals Amuse Themselves.

The stage was a snowy slide beside a frozen stream in the Medicine Bow Mountains. The illumination was the moon in a winter sky. The players were otters.

"About nine o'clock," writes Mr. Enos A. Mills in "Watched by Wild Animals," "they began to appear. A pair of coasters climbed the forty-foot slope together and coasted down singly. Then more coasters emerged from an open space in the ice, and others, as their tracks showed, came from far away over the intervening ridges. Finally a party of fourteen or more were in the play.

"A merry-go-round of coasters! As otter after otter shot down the slide others were always climbing up single file beside it. Each coaster appeared to start with a headformost dive and to dart downward over the slide with all legs flattened and pointing backward. As a rule each shot straight to the bottom, though a few times one went off the slide and finished with a roll. A successful slide carried the coaster far out on the smooth ice and occasionally to the farther bank of the river.

"After half an hour of coasting all gathered at the top for wrestling contests. A number dodged about, touching one another and rearing to clinch and then to roll over. Several exhibitions, it seems, were occurring at once. A few times one otter chased another several yards from the others; and once a number, standing in pairs with forepaws on each others' shoulders, appeared to be waltzing. Finally there was a grand rush and a free-for-all scramble. One otter appeared to have an object, a cone perhaps, that all the others were trying to take from him. Then as if by common consent all plunged down the slide together. At the bottom they rolled about for a few seconds in merry satisfaction, but only for a few seconds; soon several climbed up again and came coasting down in pairs.

"Thus for an hour the play in the frosty moonlight continued; there was not a cry or the slightest uttered sound. Finally, when I slipped away to my camp fire they were coasting singly again."

The Advantages of Coke.

There is among householders a very general prejudice against the use of coke as fuel for the furnace. Objection is made that it is bulky and that it burns too rapidly.

As for its bulk, there is no gainsaying the fact that it takes up more space than is desirable. But this cannot be regarded as of absolute importance if anthracite wherewith to fill the family coal bin is not obtainable. The difficulty of too rapid burning may be overcome by limiting the supply of air through the ash-pit.

Experts recommend householders to burn coke during the coming winter. They say that coke makes a better domestic fuel than soft coal. As compared with the latter, an important advantage it has is its smokelessness. It does not require poking down; and its use simplifies draft regulations, sufficient air being obtained through leaks around the ash-pit door.

Coke should be used for heating houses because it is a clean and convenient fuel. It requires less attention than coal, gives a more uniform temperature in the house, and almost does away with the necessity of cleaning the furnace and flues.

Consumers of coke, however, must adopt suitable methods of firing. The wood should be started by first feeding a six-inch layer of coke on to wood kindlings after they are well ignited with the draft on. When this layer has started to burn well, fill the firebox with the fuel and cut down the draft until the coke will just continue to burn. Keep the fire always under control; do not let it blaze up and then try to cut it down again suddenly.

With the fair-sized firebox, the furnace should carry fire over night. But if there is any anthracite on hand, it should be used at night in very cold weather.

Trailing Aurora.

Incidental to his voyage of discovery in the Arctic, Captain Roald Amundsen plans to make movie pictures of the aurora borealis — that wonderful phenomenon, now known to be electrical in its nature, which manifests itself in the form of light streamers that ascend into the sky all around the Arctic Circle.

Occasionally in our latitudes we get a glimpse of it, but only a glimpse; and it seems to us as if the streamers sprang from the surface level of the earth. But they do not. They start from forty to fifty miles up.

It is the sun that makes the aurora, which varies in size and intensity with solar activity. Once in a while, when it reaches a maximum, its streamers may be seen stretching clear across our night sky, and there is so much electricity let loose that all our telegraph instruments go on strike.

Our Wheat.

Canada this year holds second place in the production of wheat. The United States comes first with 810,123,000 bushels; Canada second with 388,773,000 bushels; India third with 366,351,000 bushels and France fourth with 235,380,000.

Last year France took second place among wheat producing countries, leading Canada by about 23,000,000 bushels.

A Natural Impulse.

The schoolmaster wanted to know whether the boys had an understanding of the functions of a British Consulate. "Supposing," he began, "some one took you up in an airplane and after a long, exciting flight dropped you down thousands of miles from home in a country quite foreign, what place would you seek out first of all?" An eager hand was uplifted. "Please, sir, the hospital."

Peerage Is Thing of Slow Growth; and Is Still Growing.

The oldest title held by members of the British peerage is that of "earl," which was first used during Saxon times. Earl Godwin was perhaps the most famous of these old Saxon earls. When the Danish King Canute became ruler of England he appointed "jarls" to control large districts of the country, and these were known in English as "earls."

It was then considered as a title more of office than of rank; but, later, earls definitely occupied a place in the peerage, coming next to marquesses, and the title became hereditary.

The highest title in the British peerage—namely, that of "duke," was first introduced to England by Edward III., who made his son, the Black Prince, the first Duke of Cornwall, a title which has been held ever since by each Prince of Wales.

Next in order of precedence to a duke comes a marquess. The first British marquess was created by Richard II., who made his favorite, Robert de Vere, the first Marquess of Dublin, just forty-eight years after the creation of the first duke.

The title of "viscount," which ranks after that of earl, was introduced from France, the first viscount being created in 1446. The title signified one who represented an earl or count, but later definitely became a title of nobility.

The title of "baron" was used in Britain after the Norman Conquest, but the first actual baron to be created by letters patent was so appointed by Richard II., in 1387, two years after the introduction of the title "marquess."

Baronets hold the lowest of hereditary titles. The first baronets were created in 1611 by James I., when the titles were granted on the payment of one thousand pounds. This easy method of obtaining a title naturally led to large numbers of applicants coming forward; but the king limited the number of baronets to two hundred.

To-day there are about 1,500 baronets, and the number tends continually to increase. The first holder of the title was Nicholas Bacon, of Redgrave, Suffolk.

During the Middle Ages knights were only created for deeds of valor, and the title then was much more respected than it is to-day.

Henry VIII.'s Gunfounder.

Henry the VIII.'s gunfounder at the time of his accession was one Humphrey Walker, whose name appears English enough. He is described as one of a firm of brass founders of the parish of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, Bishopsgate Without, and was appointed gunner in the Tower in June, 1509. An inventory of guns in the Tower of London, drawn up in 1514, mentioned culverins, demiculverins, minions, serpentines, and fawcons of Humphrey Walker's making; bombards, curtows, serpentines, and fawcons of Herbert's making; and culverins, demicurtows, serpentines, and fawcons of Symond's making. The double curtow fired a shot of 68 pounds, the curtow of 25 pounds, the culverin 17½ pounds, demiculverin 9½ pounds, and the bombard of 80 pounds and over. The inventory, therefore, shows that some progress was already being made in the manufacture of the large types of ordnance in Britain. Walker carried on his work at the "Belle House in Houndsditch beside London," in the parish of St. Botolphe Without, Aldgate, and there in 1514 he cast the king's Great Basiliscus, a gun firing a shot of 15 pounds.

Stationery.

A stationer originally meant a man who had a regular station or stall at a market, and as in days gone by such a stall was often placed outside a church, the word in time acquired the distinct meaning of a man who sold religious articles, often manuscripts.

Then the stationer became regarded as a man who copied manuscripts, whether religious or not, and so he became definitely identified with the book trade.

Gradually, however, men specialised in different branches, the bookseller going one way and the man who sold papers, pens and the odds and ends of literature, another. The latter kept the old name and sold "stationery," a word which became officially approved with the opening, nearly a century and a-half ago, of "H. M. Stationery Office."

Flashes.

The best age to marry is later on.

Perhaps somebody will tell us what used to encourage all the crime in the rays before the cinema.

Just when we are beginning to poke fun at women's hats along comes that new style in men's bowlers.

The wise man never worries. In the daytime he is too busy, and at night he is too tired. Get that habit. —From "Flashlights," by T. Jay.

Told by Ruskin.

Turner, the great artist, by way of a joke, once sent a picture to an exhibition so cunningly executed as to occasion some doubt which side should be hung uppermost. The committee hung the painting upside down, but, having a doubt about it, wrote to Turner, stating what they had done, requesting an immediate reply. In due time it came to hand, and consisted merely of two words, "Turn her."

Arsenic Mines.

Men who work in arsenic mines have to take every care to prevent themselves becoming poisoned. They work with bandages over their noses and mouths to keep away the arsenic dust.

The Largest Animals.

After the elephant, the common hippopotamus is the largest land animal, fine specimens weighing from four to five tons.

To Cream Producers

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that as early in the Spring as the roads will permit, our trucks will cover territory around Madoc within a radius of ten miles more or less as cream offers itself. There is no doubt that a truck will pass your door. We want to give you the same good service as in the past, only better. We will have an auxiliary plant right in Madoc. Remember we want your cream and we will come after it. It is our intention next season to erect an up-to-date creamery in Madoc.

Belleville Creameries Limited

Box 59 : : Belleville, Ontario

We have what people have been waiting for

Durant and Star Cars

It has been an old saying that the best is saved until the last—and that's true.

Just think, that at last you can buy the latest and most accessible light weight car on the market, delivered for **$710.00** Tax and Delivery Charges included

Special Features of the STAR Car

Red Seal Continental Motor
Water Pump, Oil Pump
Gas Tank on rear
Vacuum Feed
Semi-Elliptic Springs
Streamline Body
and last but not least, a real Lock Steering Gear, which is so essential to insure comfort in driving on sandy or muddy roads, etc.

You should see this car before buying and inspect it thoroughly.

WELLMAN & ELLIS - Madoc

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS FOR COUNTER CHECK BOOKS AT THE REVIEW OFFICE

The failure of the Thorold Post will be genuinely regretted among newspapers where Mr. J. T. Thomson, who has been publisher of the Post for forty years and more is well known and highly esteemed. The trouble in which the Post finds itself is becoming all too common among weekly and daily newspapers, but it must be a surprise to the publishers of Ontario to learn that in Thorold a town of 5,000 population one weekly newspaper could not exist. It begins to look as if the large towns close to the cities are poor newspaper locations, the Preston Progress having recently found it necessary to cease publication and close the office. His many friends will hope that Mr. Thompson, despite his valedictory before the assignment, will find it again possible to assume publication of the Post and starting with a clean sheet re- some [illegible] Preston Herald.

BASEBALL

Trent Valley League Schedule

	20—	Deloro	at Tweed
	21—	Belleville	at Madoc
	26—	Tweed	at Deloro
	28—	Belleville	at Havelock
	30—	Havelock	at Madoc
	30—	Tweed	at Belleville
	2—	Madoc	at Tweed
July	2—	Deloro	at Belleville
	4—	Havelock	at Deloro
	6—	Belleville	at Tweed
	10—	Tweed	at Havelock
	11—	Belleville	at Madoc
	14—	Havelock	at Belleville
	18—	Belleville	at Deloro
	18—	Havelock	at Tweed
	21—	Madoc	at Belleville
	23—	Deloro	at Madoc
	26—	Deloro	at Tweed
	27—	Madoc	at Havelock
Aug.	1—	Tweed	at Madoc
	2—	Belleville	at Havelock
	4—	Madoc	at Deloro
	8—	Havelock	at Madoc
	8—	Tweed	at Belleville
	10—	Deloro	at Havelock
	15—	Tweed	at Deloro

CURE DANDRUFF FOR 50 CTS.

THAT'S CHEAP ENOUGH FOR ANY ONE

It's easy, and you take no risk. Step in to-day, and get a large 50 cent bottle of PARISIAN SAGE, the germ killing hair restorer.

If it does not cure dandruff in two weeks we will give you your money back.

PARISIAN SAGE is a pleasant, daintily perfumed tonic and hair grower. It is guaranteed to stop falling hair or itching of the scalp, and to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair.

PARISIAN SAGE has many imitators —get the genuine.

A Useful Machine.

A machine that embodies a novel process of opening and cleaning cotton by subjecting it to extremely rapid vibration in a current of air has been developed in England. The machine consists of a cast-iron base that supports a dust-proof sheet-metal casing with a semi-circular top, inside which a horizontal, perforated drum rests for its whole length upon a small rotating brush, which slowly revolves the drum, keeping its perforations clean. Inside and at the bottom of the drum there is a small and rapidly revolving rotor with a large number of right and left-hand spiraled blades, so that when the cotton fed into the machine falls on this rotor, it is kept in constant motion backward and forward and is thus thoroughly opened up, all dust adhering to it being removed. It then becomes so light that a current of air pumped through a pipe that penetrates one end of the drum blows the cotton through an outlet, at the other end, into a condenser.—Popular Mechanics.

A Commutor.

The long distance commuting championship of the world is about to be awarded, and David M. Shirk of Philadelphia, Pa., is the proud possessor of the title. For seventeen years, he has made the 180-mile trip from Philadelphia to New York and return. He estimates that he has covered 960,000 miles in this way.

Another thing, Mr. Shirk does not attempt to snatch a few hours sleep during the four hours of daily riding. He spends the time reading newspapers and books, and "looking out of the window." He says he knows every spot along the track from Philadelphia to New York, Mr. Shirk does not mind commuting, he likes it.

Decay of Historic Churches.

Paris, like London, is finding that the stones of its ancient buildings, particularly its churches, are falling to decay with alarming rapidity. It is estimated that it will cost a huge sum of money to restore St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey to their original strength and beauty of surface, and the Parisians are manifesting much uneasiness about the condition of Notre Dame and some of their other beautiful old churches. A committee of French chemists who have been investigating the matter report that the soot and the sulphurous acid that are always present in the air of great industrial cities are responsible for the trouble. The soot is deposited on the stones, where it collects and condenses the acid, which becomes oxidized and converted into sulphuric acid. That in turn, acting on any kind of limestone, produces sulphate of chalk, a substance that crumbles easily.

London's Sacred Barn.

St. Paul's, Covent Garden, has a curious history. The church, formerly occupying the site was burned down, and the Duke of Bedford of that day yielded reluctantly to representations that it was his duty to build a successor. "Build me a barn," he said to Inigo Jones. "Your grace, said the great architect, "I will build you the finest barn in the world." And that is just what he did. St. Paul's, Covent Garden, is a vast barn in design, with wide overhanging eaves.

Three thousand newspapers and magazines are published in Japan.

BAD FOR BRUIN

Animal Evidently Didn't Know Mule's Capabilities.

Chances Are That Particular Bear Will Never Again Engage Pugilistically With Humble Worker.

Two amusing bear stories, both vouched for by reputable eye-witnesses, are going the rounds here, says a dispatch from Prince George, B. C.

Forest fires in northern British Columbia during the past month have had a peculiar effect upon some of the wild animals of the woods, judging from some of the stories brought to Prince George.

A fight between a fire-crazed bear and a mule, in which the bear was worsted, occurred at L. Mason's ranch at Bednesti, B. C. The forest fire routed the bear from his lair, and in its dash from the flames into the open country it collided violently with a mule. The bear was promptly stretched on the ground by a double tattoo from the capable hind hoofs, and the mule calmly resumed its interrupted grazing.

Thoroughly angered, the bear picked itself up and cautiously approached the mule from a different angle. The huge paw was brought down with a resounding thwack on the mule's ribs. This was unfortunate. The hoofs were again brought into play, after a quick, accurate maneuver for position, and the fight was called off, so far as the bear was concerned.

Mr. Mason, who had witnessed the unusual encounter, dashed to the house for a rifle to finish the bear, should any life be left. Before he could get back to the scene, however, bruin managed to get groggily to his feet and return to the less exciting environment of the forest fire.

A fire patrol ranger is sponsor for another bear story. While making a survey in the mountain district he came upon a young cub suffering from severe burns on feet and body. The youngster was whimpering from the pain and the forester took pity on it, lifted it into his car, and there made it fast with some rope.

The patrolman started on his journey only to discover that the mother bear had appeared and was in hot pursuit. As the track ran uphill at this point, the bear, making long strides, gained steadily, and the need for strategy was clearly indicated. The forestry book of instructions does not cover a situation such as this, but the ranger was resourceful and decided that the best plan would be to throw the cub overboard.

His attempts to untie the knots on the lashings which secured the youngster to the machine, however, proved futile. Pursuer and pursued came to a yet steeper grade, with the advantage all with the former. Finally, with one mighty effort, the old bear threw herself on the back of the car, holding on by her claws and paws.

This is where the forester decided to retire in favor of the enemy. He dived off the car, and regained his feet in time to see it continuing its journey eastward, with a mother and child happily reunited as its passengers. Later the car was found, run down and everywhere intact, except the side where the cub had been tied, the old bear having torn it out to release her offspring.

Can It Be True?

Thomas A. Edison, in a recent interview talked about the many advantages of being deaf.

"For instance," he said, "a motorist hurried into a country drug store the other day and asked if he was on the right road to Brandywine.

"'Brandy, yes,' said the druggist, who was very deaf. 'No wine, but plenty of brandy. I can see you're all right by your looks, sir.' And he poured the motorist a stiff drink out of a big blue china jar labeled 'Ipecachuana.'

"'I don't want that,' the motorist protested. 'I want to know if this is the best road to the Brandy—'

"'The best brandy? You bet it's the best,' interrupted the druggist.

"'No, no! The Brandywine!' yelled the motorist. 'I want to get to the Brandy—'

"'Thank you,' said the druggist. 'I don't care if I do.'

"And with a gratified smile he poured a second stiff drink out of the blue china jar for himself."

Something to Fall Back On.

"Suppose you were not allowed to write wheezes on prohibition, women's clothes, flappers and the movies?"

"Well," mused the column conductor, "in my younger days I was handy with tools. Maybe I could get a job in a garage."

Overlooking Nothing.

His Friend—Great Scott! That's a fine pearl you just found. It's worth at least $500.

Mr. Grabtail—Yes, and I broke a tooth on it. As soon as I sell the pearl I'm going to sue this restaurant keeper for damages.

Girls Will Be Boys.

"What did the young man say when you told him you would be a sister to him?"

"He declined with thanks. He said he already had two sisters who borrowed his golf clothes."

School for Recruits.

Sergeant—What is understood by a theoretical instruction?

Recruit—It's an instruction which is not practical.

Quick service for all kinds of carting. Cars at all hours. Prices reasonable.

Phone 43 Durham st[illegible]

Electoral District of North Hastings

NOTICE

That John Robert Cooke, of the Township of Rawdon, Farmer, a candidate for the Election to be held on June 25th, 1923, has appointed Henry Kells, of the Township of Madoc, Farmer, Post Office address Madoc R. R. No. 2, as his official agent.

Robert A. Woods,
Returning Officer,
North Hastings.

Electoral District of North Hastings

NOTICE

That John McCaffrey, of the Township of Madoc, farmer, a candidate for the Election to be held on June 25th, 1923, has appointed Gavin M. Wallbridge, of the village of Madoc, Insurance Agent, Post Office address Madoc, P. O. Box 223, as his official agent.

Robert A. Woods,
Returning Officer,
North Hastings.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claim against the estate of William Wood, late of the Township of Huntingdon, Section Man, deceased, who died on or about the 30th day of April, 1923, are required to deliver them to the undersigned Solicitor for the Administrator on or before the 8th day of July, A. D. 1923, when the Administrator will proceed to distribute the estate, having regard only for such claims as he has had notice thereof.

Dated 8th day of June 1923.

William Cross,
Solicitor
Madoc.
8-24

WANTED

A reliable man to act as local representative at Madoc and district for "The Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries", to solicit orders for high-class fruit and ornamental stock. New season's business just starting, a splendid opening for the right man. Write for full particulars. Stone and Wellington, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE

That property known as the Higgins property, comprising almost new house and barn and 51-3 acres of land is now offered for sale. Apply to Mrs. M. Caverly, 193 Bridge Street, Niagara Falls. phone 195.

FOR SALE

A good brick house, on West St. Lawrence street. Apply to D. K. Stewart.

FOR SALE

Slightly used player piano for $575.00, on easy payments. Apply C. W. Lindsay Ltd., Belleville, or A Kincaid, Madoc.

TO RENT

The Store lately occupied by Messrs. Nalon and Thompson for rent. Apply to J. J. Shaw, 28 West Bridge street, Belleville. 2-p

HOUSE TO RENT

A good brick house, newly decorated throughout, immediate possession. Apply to M. A. Bonisteel, phone 110.

RIGHT-OF-WAY FOR SALE

That portion of the Canadian Sulphur Ore Company Railway Right-of-Way between Queensboro Station and Delyea mine is for sale. Persons desiring to purchase any or all of this property may obtain all particulars and arrange purchase from D. J. Barry, Madoc. 1t24

FARM FOR SALE

The undersigned offers for sale Lot No. 16 in the 12th concession of the Township of Huntingdon, known as the p. J. Gay estate farm.

This farm is situated 4 miles from Madoc and will be sold at a reasonable price.

For further particulars apply to William Cross Barrister Madoc

January 30 h, 1923.

STRAYED

n the premises of Wesley Ray, Lot 2, Concession 10, Rawdon, a Black and White dry cow. Owner may have same by proving property and paying for this ad and pasture.

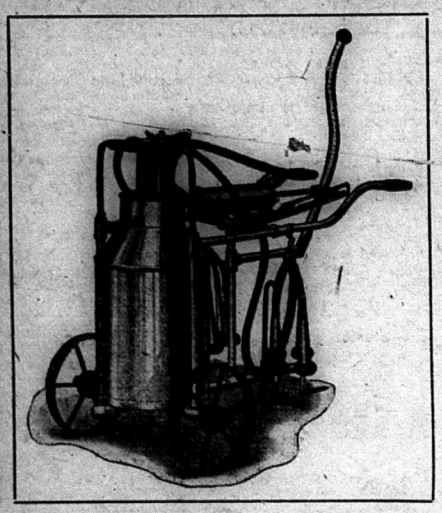
3t W. RAY, Springbrook.

STRAYED

Strayed from the premises of Tom Bird, the last day of May, two white, six week old pigs. Finder please phone T. Bird, Madoc.

AT LAST—A MILKER!

that suits everybody—a Milker that a mere boy can operate successfully. A machine that is guaranteed absolutely for two years and a device that takes all the drudgery out of milking, yet, if anything, increases the flow of milk.



Now priced at only

$95.00

with practically your own time to pay

Get a FREE demonstration on your own herd, without any obligation, of the

PEERLESS HAND MILKER

Made in Canada by The McCartney Milking Machine Co.

AGENTS FOR NORTH HASTINGS:

J. L. FOSTER & SON

Massey-Harris Agents MADOC

READ THIS—5000 Peerless Milkers are now in use and 3000 testimonials are already at hand from satisfied users.

Read one from one of your own neighbors :

May 24, 1923.

The McCartney Milker Co.

A few weeks ago we purchased one of the Peerless Milkers and we are entirely satisfied with it. Under test our cows gave more milk with the machine than when milked by hand. Our 13-year-old son Douglas milks our entire herd with the machine night and morning and likes the work.

We can recommend the Peerless as great help in milking our herd and find a great deal of time is saved by its use.

(Signed) MR. AND MRS. JAS. BAILEY, Eldorado.

Only six dozen Clover Leaf Cups to clear 10c ea.

THURSDAY FRIDAY and SATURDAY

SALE ...OF **Cut Glass**

"McINTOSH VALUES"

Here's Something New for This Week

Special—6 only large cut glass baskets, reg. $1.50, Sale each	75c
2 doz. small size cut glass baskets, reg. 75c, Sale	35c
Cut Glass Salad Bowls, special Sale each	98c
Figured 8-inch cut glass bowls, new, special at each	75c
One beautiful Adams water set, Sale only	8.75
One only basket water set, special for Sale	6.50
17 cut glass water sets for Sale, see them, at each	1.49
Red and yellow sippers, special 2 for	25c
THIS IS SPECIAL—Metal top syrups, ea.	1.49
Comports in cut glass, only	1.49
6 doz. sherbets, fancy cut glass, regular 60c, Sale each	49c
Beautiful sugar and creams, butterfly pattern, Sale, set	75c
20 doz. cut glass tumblers to clear at 3 for	25c

All cut glass greatly reduced.

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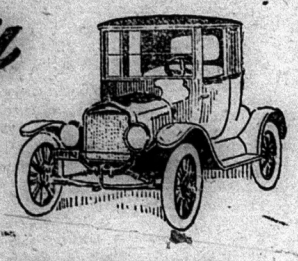
Phone 23

If you have a problem of power or transportation bring it to us. There is a Ford or an adaptation of a Ford for every purpose.

Ford



Frank Smith

Madoc

3523

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, FORD, ONTARIO

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Steamers "SEEANDBEE" — "CITY OF ERIE" — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

Daily, May 1st to November 15th

Leave Buffalo - 9:00 P.M. / Arrive Cleveland - 7:30 A.M. — *Eastern Standard Time* — Leave Cleveland - 9:00 P.M. / Arrive Buffalo - 7:30 A.M.

Connections for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and other points. Ask your ticket agent or tourist agency for ticket via C. & B. Line. New Tourist Automobile Rate—$10.00.

Send for free sectional puzzle chart of the Great Ship "Seeandbee" and 32-page booklet.

The Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Co.
Cleveland, Ohio

The Great Ship "Seeandbee" — the largest steamer on inland waters of the world.

Fare $5.50

Mr. Harvey McRoberts left this week for Syracuse.

Miss Alma Freeman, of Toronto, spent a few days here last week.

For Sale—Boat House and Canoe at Moira Lake. Apply R. R. Casement. 2t

One 8-foot show-case, nickel, to be sold [illegible]. Enquire at T. Tucker.

[illegible]—Experienced nurse desposition. Apply M. J. Bigw, Millbridge, Ont. 25tf

Miss Phyllis Richards, of Millbrook, is the guest of Miss Aileen Higgs this week.

Two furnished Cottages, Moira Lake, for rent or for sale. Apply Mrs. Edward Cross, Madoc.

Mr. Ha[illegible]sweat, Inspector Dominion Ba[illegible] of Toron[illegible] is spending his holi[illegible] home.

Mrs. Wallbridge, of Toronto, is in Madoc visiting her sons. Her daughter, Miss Wallbridge is with her.

Mr. Burns, of the Bank of Commerce staff, Madoc, has returned to town after spending his holidays in Toronto.

For watches and jewelry that have been left at Nalon and Thompson's for repairs, enquire at Mr. T. Tucker's Jewelry Shop.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Baker of Madoc, announce the engagement of their third daughter, Mary Alice Devolin to Mr. George Henry Moorcroft, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Moorcroft, of Madoc, the marriage to take place the latter part of June.

Owing to the sudden death of Mr. Thomas Strain, the Farm of 100 acres to be sold at once It is furnished and in crop. Sold furnished or unfurnished to suit purchaser. Come right away if you wish to buy. Enquire of C. Clapp Spencer, Insurance Agent, Picton, Ont. 2t25

The marriage occurred on Thursday, June 7th at the Rectory, by the Rev. C. H. de Pencier, of Miss Alice Gledhill, of Cedardale, to Mr. Fred Gunn, of Oshawa...The young couple were attended by Miss Cecil Danks, of Oshawa, and William Mason, of Cedardale. After a brief honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Gunn will reside in the Queen's Apartments, Simcoe Street, Oshawa.

VOTING ON MONDAY, JUNE 25th

A great responsibility rests upon every elector in this Province to record his or her vote next Monday. It is only by the frequent exercise of any right that the ability to use that right intelligently remains with the user. The motive that should prompt the possessor of any right in the exercise of that right should be first the happiness of the possessor and afterwards the happiness of mankind. The Review expects every voter in North Hastings to record his or her vote next Monday, either for Mr. Robert Cooke or Mr. John McCaffrey, or if neither of these candidates is worthy, then mark your ballot blank as a protest against the policy and character of the candidates.

If any of our readers are looking to the Review for light and guidance in marking their ballots—to these we would say inform yourselves to the best of your ability on the record of Mr. Ferguson and on the record of Mr. Drury and size up the ability of the two candidates, then mark your ballot in accordance with your very best judgment and the dictates of an enlightened and moral conscience. Tell no person how you intend to mark your ballot. The marking of your ballot is a secret act. It is a sacred thing—keep it so.

Rags, Rubbers Metal

I will pay the following prices:

Rags 1c lb.

Rubbers 2c lb.

Cast Iron 75c per 100

Phone 47 and will call.

Sam Lapam

FOUND

Fur neck-piece. Owner may have same by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

Marmora Meeting

Hon. Peter Smith, Provincial Treasurer, Addresses the Electors

On Wednesday evening, June 6th, a public meeting was held in the Town Hall, Marmora, for the purpose of listening to an address delivered by the Hon. Peter Smith, treasurer of the Province of Ontario.

As this was the only opportunity of getting the Provincial Treasurer to address the electors of North Hastings, and as the time for advertising was very short the meeting was not very well advertised and as a result the attendance was small, the hall not being more than half full.

The speaker of the evening, the Hon. Peter Smith, has a fine sense of humour and by indulging in it, he transformed what is always a dry subject into a very interesting address.

His subject was the finances of the Province under the Drury government.

Mr. Smith began his address by stating that he had been on a farm all the days of his life and he was proud of it. The only farmer whom people should hold in contempt is that farmer who is himself ashamed of his occupation.

Then Mr. Smith referred to his work as treasurer of this Province and said that he had an hallucination that he had a surplus, but he had been told so often and had read so often that he did not have one after all.

"Ever since the Drury government has come into power it has had to carry on without the help of a newspaper behind it and no party can live without the aid of the press. However, after this election I believe we shall have some support from them. Even now they are trying to flirt with us."

The only paper Mr. Smith acknowledged as trying to aid the movement was the Toronto Daily Star.

Then Mr. Smith explained that in the expenses of the Province there are two columns, one called ordinary expense and extraordinary. Those expenses under the column of ordinary expenditures are those which are an annual occurrence.

No government had ever taken office under such difficult circumstances as the Drury government.

The war was just over and while devoting everything to winning the war the government had naturally let things run down. The new government then, had to build up the country. Educational matters had been let slip; mental hospitals, everything in fact was at its lowest ebb. Our greatest expenditure was brought about then as a direct result of the war.

The Soldiers' Aid Committee was organized with the head at Toronto. This was for the assistance of soldiers' widows and children and a substantial sum of money was placed there for this purpose. This sum has been gradually decreasing. This is not an ordinary expenditure. The ordanary expenditure column has also been called capital, which is really an asset, an example of which is the purchase of 10 acres of land. But whether this assistance to the widows and children of the province was an asset or not it certainly was not an ordinary expenditure. The unemployment system and the relief given here was also put under the column of extraordinary. The old government gave no name to the column but referred to it as "down below" and here they put everything they did not want to appear in the ordinary expenditure account. It was used to "cover a multitude of sins."

"Whether I have a surplus or not does not matter to me. This is not a business we are carrying on—we are not in it for profit but only want as much money as is necessary for the carrying on of the government. My accounts were submitted to the Provincial auditor and they satisfied him. If they can do that you may be sure that they are alright.

Mr. Smith also challenged the House to put his accounts before any reliable Counting House in the city of Toronto and promised that if they were wrong he would pay the difference himself.

Mr. W. F. Nickle, of Kingston, is a very clever man and has a wonderful gift of words, also the power to so twist those words that they seem to say things which they do not. One case of this is seen re the bonus for Civil Service amounting to $349,609. Mr. Nickle says "and then comes the joker in the pack—$349,609 for bonus for Civil Service there and listened—$349,609. Should this have been charged to capital or to ordinary? It should have been charged to ordinary and not to capital and that shoots $350-000 off his surplus."

Mr. Smith explained that this sum was charged to ordinary and Mr. Nickle had made no charge. It was merely a very clever but careless use of words to create the wrong impression.

When the Drury government was visited by delegation from Kapuskasing be ging for relief a Commission was sent to investigate, consisting of W. F. Nickle, of Kingston, Chairman, John MacLaren, of Hamilton, and Prof. Sharpe, of the north country. The report was not complimentary to the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson. It recommended the removal of all those who wished to leave, at the expense of the government. All but 12 left. Mr. Ferguson spoke of the report as misleading and incorrect, and stated that the Commission did not know what hardships were, having been brought up with every comfort they desired.

Mr. Ferguson denounced the Bond issues a howing lack of foreforesight, claimed that they were floated in very strange manner and then went on to tell what this strange manner was. Mr. Smith explained wherein the greater part of this story was false.

Space is here lacking to go into details, but some of the expenditures dealt with by Mr. Smith are: the redemption of the succession duty free bonds issued by the previous government and by which issue the Province had already lost over 1 million dollars. The Drury government also raised the duty on succession duty bearing bonds.

Mr. Smith then claimed that the present government had done more in saving money and in getting value for money expended than any administration since Confederation.

Another charge made against the present government was the increasing of the number of civil servants. In 1919 there were 790 permanent civil servants and 452 temporary. Many of these temporary civil servants had held their positions for years with no visible hope of becoming permanent. In 1922 there were 1293 permanent civil servants and 277 temporary and in the three years of the Drury government there have been created the Provincial service; the Department of Public Health which adds60; and the Mothers' Allowance which accounts for 28 more.

The apparent increase in expenditure is due (1) to the redemption of the succesession duty free bonds, (2) the abolition of the perquisite system (2) the renovating and manning of penal institutes at Guelph, Whitby and Cobourg, (4) increased grants to education—seven and one half millions, large grants to schools with the result that there is a big increase in the number of qualified teachers and the inevitable decrease in unqualified teachers.

He refers to the Roads policy as one of the biggest things the government has ever carried out. Mr. Smith went into close details in this matter and drew attention to the fact that the Province now pays 57 per cent of the upkeep of the roads and the Municipality only 43 per cent.

"More legislation of benefit to the Province would have been carried through but that we are handicapped by being in the minority. We were just 50 - 50 when first elected but the 2nd year we lost two and this year one,' continued Mr. Smith.

He spoke then of the three men running for the Premiership—Mr. Hay, a very likeable chap but unsuited to perform the duties of Premier; Mr. Ferguson; and Mr. Drury, one of the biggest statesmen Canada has ever produced and the biggest man in Canada to-day. 'Say it with votes for Mr. McCaffrey on June 25th.

To sell bonds and stocks

Use Long Distance

A prominent banking house advises us that in one afternoon, with 41 Long Distance calls, they sold over $750,000 in bonds.

A Toronto bond salesman reports that he sold $275,000 in stocks and bonds in one week, by Long Distance.

These are only two reports of many that reach us, showing how capable salesmen accomplish more by using Long Distance than they could in any other way.

Our Managers will be always glad to co-operate with you in planning to secure results.

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Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station

H. S. LEAGUE STANDING

High School Boys

Team	Won	Lost
Madoc	3	1
Tweed	3	1
Marmora	0	4

High School Girls'

Stirling	5	1
Tweed	5	1
Madoc	4	2
Marmora	0	6

COMING! JUNE 29-30

THE GREATEST PHOTOPLAY OF THE YEAR

MARION DAVIES

—IN—

When Knighthood Was In Flower

A Picture That Will Live Forever!

THE ELECTION RETURNS

will also be given out in the Empire Theatre along with the pictures on Monday night, June 25.

ADULTS 35c CHILDREN 25c

Special Music with the Picture

EVERY genuine piece of SMP Enameled Ware carries the SMP shield shape trade mark. Only the choicest articles carry this sign. It guarantees the value in the article, and the use of SMP Enameled Ware itself guarantees quick heating of foods; absolute purity; ease of cleaning, tenderly cooked food and long wear. Ask the hardware merchant for

SMP Enameled WARE

Three finishes: Pearl Ware, two coats of pearly grey enamel inside and out. Diamond Ware, three coats, light blue and white outside, white lining; Crystal Ware, three coats, pure white inside and out, with Royal Blue Edging. 156

PULPWOOD WANTED

PEELED SPRUCE, BALSAM and POPLAR

Wood to be Peeled in Peeling Months of May, June and July

Advances Made on Contracts as Work Progresses

FOR PRICES, CONTRACTS, ETC., APPLY TO

GORDON W. JONES

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BANCROFT, ONTARIO

19-tf.

McLAUGHLIN

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ALL makes of Cars Repaired.

Full line of accessories and parts in stock.

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$50 to $5,000

A YEAR FOR LIFE

A CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITY PROVIDES IT

—No better life investment available
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—Cannot be seized or levied upon for any cause
—Will be replaced if lost, stolen or destroyed
—Not affected by trade depression
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Anyone over the age of 5 years resident or domiciled in Canada may purchase.

Any two persons may purchase jointly.

Employers may purchase for their employees—school boards for their teachers—congregations for their ministers.

Apply to your postmaster; or write, postage free, to S. T. Bastedo, Superintendent of Annuities, Ottawa, for new booklet and other information desired. State sex and age last birthday.

Wedding gifts from the Queen Mother and people of Ashanti and of the Gold Coast, were presented to Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, recently by Lady Guggisberg, wife of the Governor of the Gold Coast, who was accompanied by Mrs. Lewis, wife of the Treasurer, Mr. J. E. Hutton-Mills, and Captain R. S. Rattray. A silver stool, the gift of the women of Ashanti, is an exact replica of the Queen Mother stool, and was handed by Amma Sewa Akoto, the senior Queen Mother, to Lady Guggersberg, for presentation to Princess Mary.

Accompanying the stool was a printed document in which information is given concerning the old mothers of Africa who sent this "tribute of love, loyalty, and good wishes to the beloved princess," and describing how the stool was made and consecreated. In making the presentation Lady Guggesbers handed to the princess a translation of the address of Amma Sewa Akoto, which runs as follows:

"I place this stool in your hands. It is a present for the wedding for the King's child, Princess Mary.

"Ashanti stool-makers have carved it, and Ashanti silversmiths have embossed it. All the Queen Mothers who dwell here in Ashanti have contributed towards it, and, as I am the senior Queen Mother in Ashanti, I stand as representative of all the Queen Mothers, and place it in your hands to send to the King's child.

"It may be that the King's child has heard of the Golden Stool of Ashanti. That is the stool which contains the soul of the Ashanti nation. All we women of Ashanti thank the Governor exceedingly because he has declared to us that the English will never again ask us to hand over that stool. This stool we give gladly. It does not contain our soul as our Golden Stool does, but it contains all the love of us Queen Mothers and of our women. The spirit of this love we have bound to the stool with silver fetters just as we are accustomed to bind our own spirits to the base of our stools.

"We in Ashanti here have a law which decrees that it is the daughters of a Queen who alone can transmit royal blood, and that the children of a king cannot be heirs to that stool. This law has given us women a power in this land so that we have a saying which runs: 'It is the woman who bears the man.'

"We hear that her law is not so, nevertheless we have great joy in sending her our congratulations, and we pray the great God Nyankopon, on whom men lean and do not fall, whose day of worship is a Saturday, and whom the Ashanti serve just as she serves Him, that He may give the King's child and her husband long life and happiness, and finally, when she sits upon this silver stool, which the women of Ashanti have made for their white Queen Mother, may she call us to mind.

(Signed) "Amma Sewa Akoto."

An Ashanti cloth woven in the country was presented from the men of Ashanti.

A suggestion was placed before Princess Mary that a certain sum of money remaining over from the contributions should be invested with a view to the endowment of a "Princess Mary" women's ward in the new hospital of Accra. Her Royal Highness expressed herself delighted with the proposal.

The Weathercock.

The church weather vane has been handed down to our own day from the time of St. Dunstan. Its form is traditional, and its popular name, weathercock, suggests its shape. Why was this bird selected to preside over our spires and turrets? It is the emblem of vigilance, and Hugo de Sancto Victore in the "Mystical Mirrour of the Church" has a long dissertation on the subject. He says that the cock represents the preacher, and arouses the sleepers. He foretelleth the approach of day, but first stirreth himself up to crow by the striking of his wings. So the preacher arouses the children of this world from the sleep of sin, foretells the coming of the light, and wisely before preaching to others arouses himself from the sleep of sin.

Curious Occupations.

An old guide-book to Paris enumerates some of the curious professions of the inhabitants. Among them is the collection of stale bread, which is probably practiced in other countries to-day. The bread collectors disposed of the better portions of their gains to dog breeders, poultry keepers, and aviarists, while the inferior wares (being regarded as only fit for human consumption) were sold to managers of restaurants for the furnishing of cold ham and the manufacture of dishes labelled "Au gratin."

Arkwright's Spinning Jack.

The Science Museum, South Kensington, has just acquired the only known specimen of the original Arkwright spinning jack, which has been in the Swain family for 150 years. It has 48 spindles, and is worked by hand with a five-foot wooden flywheel. Arkwright, after attempting perpetual motion, completed in 1768 a machine for spinning cotton thread.

The Bank of England.

The Bank of England was established in the city of London in 1694. Although a private institution, it is under Government control and constitutes the treasury of the Empire. England having no national treasury like that of the United States. It is managed by a governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four directors.

Comparatively few people on this continent were aware that there was such a firm as Henry A. Dix & Sons Co., New York and New Jersey, until they heard of the firm in connection with the published decision of Mr. Dix and his son to hand over the business to their employes. The corporation is said to be worth about $750,000, but with annual profits much larger than the capital might indicate. Its new owners number about 400, and the management of the business will be in the hands of seven who have hitherto been Mr. Dix's employes, men who have been with him from eleven to twenty years, and have learned thoroughly, not only his business methods, but the way in which he regarded those who worked for him. The seven say that they will simply go ahead and do what Mr. Dix has been doing. The only difference is that the profits will go to the employes instead of to Mr. Dix and his son. As for Mr. Dix, he says he is not exactly retiring, for he will always be ready to give advice to the new owners and managers. The chief difference with him will be that instead of drawing a salary of $45,000 a year, he will draw 50c.

Though his name does not indicate the fact, Henry A. Dix is a Russian Jew, and seems to possess all the money-making instincts of his race with some other qualities not generally credited to it. With his wife and two sons he emigrated from Odessa about thirty years ago. He had no acquaintances in the United States and knew little about the language. He appears, however, to have saved up a few hundred dollars. He had been a dry goods dealer in the old country and that was the business he set up in Millville, New Jersey. His customers were chiefly former Russian Jews like himself, for at first it was only with them that he was able to converse. He prospered, however, and in 1896 with a capital of $10,000, he began manufacturing. The Dix firm makes house and porch dresses and uniforms for maids and nurses and has specialized in these lines for some time. It has not only large offices in New York situated in the Dix building, but manufacturing plants in three New Jersey towns.

Mr. Dix refuses to see anything particularly philanthropic in his act. He is not giving his business away; he is selling it. He says that the idea occurred to him when he reflected that the time would come when he wished to retire and would have to sell his business. Then, he says, "I felt that I couldn't look my employes in the face if I sold out to someone who was a stranger to them."

As long as he has had employes it appears that he has considered them rather as partners. They have helped make the business for him; he could not have done it alone, and he felt that they had a special claim for consideration. Nine years ago a bonus system was adopted by means of which from $10,000 to $80,000 a year has been paid to employes. Through the war they were given bonuses of 10 per cent., 25 per cent., and finally 37 per cent. weekly in addition to their annual bonuses. This last bonus has been added to the weekly wage scale as the standard for all employes of the new company.

The manager of the new firm, who has had a long training with Mr. Dix, says that he and his associates are not cranks or idealists, but are simply trying to humanize the business after the Dix example. He says they are not ambitious to establish a standard for other businesses, nor are they conscious that they are engaged in a remarkable experiment. Their job is simply to turn out their products and sell them at prices that will enable them to make a profit, out of which, we presume, they will pay Mr. Dix. One advantage the firm will have over many others promises to be a complete absence of labor troubles. In the past there never have been any in the Dix business. Yet the plants are not unionized. There never has been any demand on the part of the employes to have a union.

Union representatives have visited the plants, but found that everything they intended to ask for had already been granted by Mr. Dix. The firm sent a representative to one of the Dix plants in New Jersey to find if there was anything the employes wanted. He came back with the report that the only thing they desired was a visit from Mr. Dix. The firm has had a five-day week for four years, and production has increased rather than decreased. The most liberal policy toward his employes has not impoverished Mr. Dix. It has made him rich. He has a country home in Westchester County and a lot of fine cattle and horses which are his hobby. Two years ago he gave his Mount Kisco residence to the Young Women's Hebrew Association as a vacation camp, and also gave $100,000 in trust for its maintenance. Last year he insisted upon paying rental for some of the buildings on the estate which he had continued to occupy.

West African Wisdom.

The folklore of the primitive people of West Central Africa is full of wit and wisdom, as may be seen from the following examples which Mr. G. Cyril Claridge set forth in his book, "Wild Bush Tribes of Tropical Africa": "Mutual love is often better than natural brotherhood." "I'd rather be poor than a fool." "The hasty man catches the snake in the middle." "Every town looks well built from a distance." "The animal which can't climb a tree should not trust his money to a monkey." Mr. Claridge says the laws regarding the rights of property in West Central Africa are amazingly strict.

Folks Generally Enjoy Public Singing—Music Always Popular in the Country—Community Singing Includes All Present—Vary the Program From Grave to Gay.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Human beings are gregarious. The dictum that it is not good for man to be alone is not confined to things connubial. Man by nature is a mixer. Folks will flock. Nothing draws like a crowd. Let it be known that "They're all going to be there," and they all will try to be there to see them all, and if it be a public sing-song, to hear them.

The Grange, the Farmers' Institutes, and the U.F.O organizations have already done away with much of the old-time isolation of country life, and the energy thrown by those younger in years who have participated in the activities of School Fairs and Boys' and Girls' Clubs has also shown that a new day has arrived for more clubable conditions in rural neighborhoods. Community singing is a social solidifier.

Everybody Enjoys Singing.

As the result of years of experience with Y.M.C.A.'s, men and boys' clubs, and military camps, I have come to the conclusion that people enjoy more than any other music that in which they take part publicly. A community sing-song, no matter where indulged in, always acts as a social tonic. It is a solvent of creed, caste and ultra dignity. It catches all present if they will only catch the tune. It takes the croak out of the throat, the furrows from the worried brow, the hard lines from mouths that have been growing grim, and the crowsfeet from the corner of the eyes. It melts the icy manner. It knocks the starch out of even the so-called superior people. To sing together is to get together.

I have seen hard-headed business and professional men who have been looked upon with awe or fear by their employees, turn up at banquets or club gatherings in the city and drop all their dignity and "front" as they joyously bellowed some popular ditty, or solemnly joined in a sentimental camp song, and doing it as if fate of nations depended upon their being heard. And, with a little coaxing, a farmer can outchant any city chap, because of better chest and lung development.

Music Always Popular in the Country.

Music has always had a leading place in rural entertainment. The The old-fashioned singing school gave a generation or two of agriculturists an ear for melody, and reflected itself in the volume of congregational singing that obtained forty years ago. To-day in church assemblies that heartiness and volume is very much wanting.

Community singing will do much to revive the robustious and not less pleasing vocalism of the good old days. The people who can sing with vim "Keep the Home Fires Burning" or "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag," are likely to be just as hearty in exhorting you to "Count Your Blessings," or to "Brighten the Corner Where You Are."

Community Singing Includes All Present.

Real community singing implies a general participation. Everybody should have at least a whack at the choruses. A capable leader with both taste and gumption can bring hearty and genuine melody out of any rural gathering. Simple methods and a knowledge of human nature are all that are needed. He will first try out the juniors, and children will never refuse to sing. Then the girls will be heard by themselves, followed by the boys. Now we are getting along. The next thing we know the leader has the women carolling along all by themselves; and then, wonder of wonders, he calls upon "men only" to sing, and they get at it like the good sports that they are, so as to show the women folks and the kiddies that music is something that is in the soul of all, and that driving a team in the field is a capital aid toward a rich and megaphonic baritone.

Vary the Program From Grave to Gay.

Then let us have community singing, and plenty of it; but let it be something more than mere sing-song. Anything decent will do to begin with, and the simpler the better, as a sort of limbering up exercise. But let something more ambitious be attempted now and then, such as glees, anthems, cantatas, or perhaps oratorios, with big soloists from the cities as stars, but with all hands drilled for the choruses. Some time an easy and clean comic opera might be put on, but with no intention of crowding out the more solid music; for it is well to remember the force and justness of that very practical observation of the elder Pliny (lib. iv, cap. xi, 24), "The lemon, as well as the sugar, is needed to make the punch."

Community singing should be encouraged. It is a social, physical, mental, and moral tonic. Less public benefactions have been bonused by the state.—Thos. McGillicuddy, Statistics and Publication Branch.

Good tomato land is neither extremely rich nor very poor, but just such land as would grow extra good corn. Land that was manured heavily the previous year will generally grow good tomatoes.

No nation has ever achieved permanent greatness unless this greatness was based on the well-being of a great farmer class, for it is upon the welfare of farmers, material and moral, that the welfare of the nation ultimately rests.—Theodore Roosevelt.

No Better Legacy for the Farmer's Boy—The Government Forestry Branch Will Assist—Tree-Growing Requires Little Labor—Black Walnut Trees As Memorials—How to Treat Poison Ivy.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

"Say, Mr. Forester, if a boy of my age were to plant an acre of black walnut this spring would I live to see the trees large enough to be used for the building of a house to shelter me in my old age?"

"Yes, my lad, you could plant the trees to-day, and in fifty years time the trees would be large enough to cut into interior finishing lumber for your house."

There is some satisfaction in planting a tree and watching it grow to merchantable size.

A Walnut Tree Grows for Many Years.

A walnut tree will keep growing long after it has passed the half century mark, and keeps on making timber until it is one hundred and fifty years old. However, a very nice tree can be grown in fifty years on good soil; yes, large enough to make all the finishing lumber for the interior of a house. Ten acres of land planted under sane forestry methods with walnut will make, in time, a fine tract of valuable timber, which when ready to harvest, would at present prices be worth $1,000 per acre.

No Better Legacy Could Be Left.

A man could leave no better legacy for his heirs than a block of good timber. The long time between seed time and harvest in forestry frightens the average mortal, and deters him from planting forest trees. But people should not take the long time view seriously. Generations of humans are yet to be born to live in this country, and since the present generation has largely destroyed the original timber, it is only just and fair that we should provide for the wood and lumber requirements of the future. On nearly every farm there is some waste land or the remnant of a wood lot. It may be odd, rough spots or sandy hills, areas that have not produced profitable grain or grass crops and which could well be used for the growing of wood.

The Government Forestry Branch Will Help.

The Forestry Branch of the Lands and Forestry Department is co-operating with four hundred Ontario farmers in which the Forestry officials try to point the way to success in wood lot management. As a result of such co-operation, many butternut, green ash, and red oak seedlings have been given a start toward useful production. As small seed will grow into a big tree. Nature does nearly all the work; man simply plants the seed or the little seedling tree and waits. The young forest is established by planting a tree every six feet, crowding the trees together to force them to grow tall, straight stems. As the crowding becomes too great for thrift, alternate trees are taken out. These thinnings can be used as fence poles, rails, gate material, small lumber, such as chair and table legs, lamp stands, curtain poles, etc. So there is a source of revenue after the trees have been planted twenty years that will take care of the overhead expenses incidental to maintenance.

Very Little Labor Required in Tree-Growing.

With the farm labor situation never satisfactory, and many farmers trying to crop twice as much land as they can handle properly, forest planting should show the way out. If the people of Ontario are to use wood in the house-building of the future, if we are to have fuel for the hearth, a lot of land owners must do some forest planting very soon.—L. Stevenson, Sec. Dept. of Agriculture.

Black Walnut Trees As Memorials.

Planting of black walnut trees as memorials to soldiers is recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is pointed out that the black walnut played a valiant part in the World War. The wood was used for gunstocks and airplane propellers, and the nutshells contributed carbon for gas masks, while the kernels were used in many delicacies for the boys in the trenches. Demand for the wood for war purposes depleted the number of fine old trees, and this method is suggested for filling their places.

How to Treat Ivy Poisoning.

In the early stages of ivy poisoning remedies having a fatty or oily base, such as ointments, should not be used, as the grease or oil tends to dissolve and spread the poison, according to specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Instead they advise simple remedies such as local applications of solutions of cooking soda or of Epsom salt, one or two heaping teaspoons to a cup of water. Fluid extract of grindelia diluted with 4 to 8 parts of water often used.

Solutions of this kind may be applied with light bandages or cloths, which should be kept wet and should be changed and dried frequently to avoid infection. At the night, or when moist applications can not be used, the poisoned faces should be carefully cleaned, dried and left exposed to the air rather than tightly bandaged. In a later stage, after the toxic matter has exhausted itself, zinc-oxide ointment and similar mild antiseptic and astringent applications hasten healing.

The practical dairyman has learned that any radical changes in the feeding of his cows should be made gradually if the milk flow is not to suffer.

Labouchere Sought Office

The late Sir Algernon West was a ... the private secretaries of ... British officials that are a peculiarly English product. For generations a private secretaryship has been a first step toward a political career. Earl Balfour began his as private secretary to his uncle, the Marquis of Salisbury. West may be said to have been a private secretary all his life. He never sought high office, says the New York Times. He was assistant secretary to Sir Charles Wood and the Duke of Somerset, secretary to the former at the India office, then private secretary to Mr. Gladstone from his first Government in 1868 till his death. As well as the "aristocratic connections," long deemed suitable to the post, he had the tact, the discretion, intelligence and knowledge of men always necessary to it; and an unswerving devotion to his chief. They were always together; and in Mr. Gladstone's last Government West's work was so arduous and important that a member of the Cabinet called him the "Deputy Prime Minister."

His "Private Diary," lately published, contains many lights upon a considerable period of British politi... history. The hostilities there ...ailed between the then John ...ley and Lord Rosebery on the ...ne side and Sir William Harcourt on the other were more or less familiar before. Sir William, with great talents, had a biting wit and an insolence of manner, too often visible in the House of Commons, and, in the Cabinet, almost intolerable. His tongue and his manner cost him the Premiership. Almost a legend of anecdotes has gathered ... that great bulk of a man; ... Algernon only adds new ma... to the accepted version of a ...rld and stormy career that failed from faults of temperament. But who would have expected to find Henry Labouchere, so long, in Parliament and in Truth, the uncompromising assailant of pretty much everybody and everything, the cynical and highly gifted patrician radical, the critic of all Governments and of most policies, trying, so to speak, to realize on his "nuisance value"?

Every member of Lord Randolph Churchill's little party of four got an office; but one would have supposed that "Labby," with his keen sense of humor, would have seen that he had gone too far to expect to be silenced and "made to behave" by an office. Yet it seems that, not long after the success of the Liberals in the general election of 1892, ... twigs of the party began to ask: 'What shall be done for 'Labby'?" ... member for Northampton he had acquired a great reputation in the House. Nobody could ask more annoying questions or say more brilliant and often offensive things. His paper at that time was famous or notorious. He reveled in libel suits. He slashed recklessly at dignitaries. In the House, Sir Algernon writes, he "certainly possessed the power of making himself disagreeable, if he retained his seat below the gangway." On the other hand, the proprietor and editor of Truth would have been a curious figure in a Cabinet, and it would have been hard to form a Cabinet most of whose members he had not jabbed sharply at one time or another. So it was decided that he couldn't come in. "Labby," again forgetting his sense of humor, thought that Queen Victoria was responsible for his exclusion. Undaunted, he set to work to get some other place.

He had served in the diplomatic service, perhaps the most irreverent of attaches, for ten years. A part of this time was spent in Washington. A new British Ambassador to the United States was about to be appointed. "Labby" resolved to go back. Perhaps he thought that he would be most at home among Americans, who appreciate humor and are not above speaking their mind about dignitaries. At any rate, he applied for the place. His illimitable, careless, smiling impudence couldn't have been shown more delightfully. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs was then Lord Rosebery, whom he had lambasted unsparingly in Truth. But the Liberal majority was small, and the Liberal whips in the House were eager to sentence "Labby" to transportation.

One of them wrote to West that "it would be a grand thing to get 'Labby' out of the way next session. There is no one else who can really intrigue with any success on our side." Lord Rosbery wouldn't yield. It seems incredible, but Mrs. Labouchere not only wrote to Lord Rosebery, but called on him, to induce him to change his mind. What can she have said? That "Labby's" stinging personalities were only "pretty Fanny's way"? "Labby," in spite of his faults, was so rich and interesting a character that one hates to see him in a position so unfortunate. Finally, Lord Rosebery had to write him that, after the copious abuse in Truth, it was impossible for him to offer office to "Labby" or for "Labby" to take office from him. Never in his life did "Labby" say anything so bitter as that. There are few queerer episodes in the always queer annals of politics.

In a Small Boat.

The first crossing of the Atlantic in a small boat was made by Henry ..., who was wrecked on the then uninhabited Bermuda Islands in ...2. He built himself a little boat out of the wreck of his ship, and actually reached England in safety.

The fee for a registered letter in Britain was originally 2s. 6d., and afterwards 1s.

Hon. Reginald McKenna Was Once Friend of Lloyd George, But They Became Rivals

Bonar Law caused a great deal of comment when he made his unsuccessful attempt to induce Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna to enter his Cabinet as Chancellor of the Exchequer, for Mr. McKenna is not only a Liberal, but a Free Trader. Nevertheless, he is a great banker and, as the Irish members in the House used to say, he is a man of the treasury mind. Though he has been chairman of the London Joint City and Midland Bank, one of the most important financial institutions in Great Britain, it has been intimated for some time past that he would not be averse to the re-entering politics. When Mr. Balfour retired from the Commons, McKenna was mentioned for the constituency, but at that time it was said that the independent Liberals would not welcome him back. Certainly nothing was hinted about him being a welcome addition to the Unionists. But below the surface there has been a keen rivalry between Lloyd George and McKenna.

As his special mathematical abilities suggest, Mr. McKenna is a product of Cambridge, and not of Oxford. In the mathematical tripos he took a first class, standing about tenth. He was also a first-class oarsman and rowed bow on the University team in the University boat in a year in which Cambridge rather distinguished itself afloat. Mr. P. W. Wilson, who sat with him in Parliament, says, "It means that in his year there were only about nine men who were fonder of logarithms and calculus than he was. In those days McKenna could tell you at a glance whether a 'serie's of formulae converged or diverged and the why and the wherefore of the nine-points circle. He could cut cones like carrots into sections and even negotiate the formidable hyperbola. Thus equipped for the battle of life, he ate some dinners in London and became a lawyer. And after a few years, Monmouthshire, where there are miners, elected him to Parliament (the Tories being then in power with a big majority); but as McKenna soon discovered with very little arithmetic On entering the House of Commons, McKenna realized, like Cardinal Newman, that he had a work to do in England."

Figures, statistics and arithmetic were his particular province, and he always found them full of the keenest interest. Balfour used to say that he lacked breadth, but as Mr. Wilson says in the New York Times, there is not much actual breadth to the edge of a razor, and McKenna's mind was razorlike. He was always a dangerous critic when he had any statistics to study and expose, and when, in 1906, the Unionist Government fell it was only natural that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman should have made him financial secretary to the Treasury, a sort of squire or armor-bearer for Mr. Asquith, who was Chancellor. In this post he proved himself quite as competent as he had been as a critic, and was able to solve many of those little posers which had formerly decorated the order paper in his name. Really, as they say of actors, sometimes with little justice, Mr. McKenna gave a really satisfying performance.

At this time he and Lloyd George were bosom friends, but it is suspected that they were not quite so cordial when the death of Campbell-Bannerman left the Premiership to Asquith, and the latter, instead of promoting his valuable assistant, called on Lloyd George to become Chancellor, while McKenna was made First Lord of the Admiralty. After this there was real antagonism between the two, for in those days Lloyd George was certainly no particular friend of the navy, and it was his business to cut down McKenna's estimates whenever possible. But the First Lord, like nearly all other First Lords, however great an economist he may have been before now desired to spend money liberally on the navy. Mr. Wilson says that to cope with the Admiralty, Lloyd George devised the following rule: "Whenever McKenna wants another million for the navy, I shall give two millions to the poor." The Lloyd George doles sometimes benefitted the unemployed, sometimes the old folks, and sometimes the sick and injured. So when McKenna dropped around for his million, he learned that unfortunately there was no million, it having been handed out a half-hour earlier.

After the war had been under way for some months, Lloyd George decided that it could never be won by saving money in the Treasury, and that, therefore, the Chancellor was not likely to emerge as one of the great heroes of the conflict. So he proposed himself as Minister of Munitions, and Mr. Asquith put McKenna in the post for which he had the most native abilities. Both men distinguished themselves in the new positions, and it is said that never were budgets more clearly presented thana the budgets of Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna. It was some time after Mr. Asquith fell from power that Sir John Holden, chairman of the London Joint City and Midland Bank died, and the position was offered to Mr. McKenna. He accepted it, and it is suggested that Lloyd George offered no obstacles to the severing of relationship. Hon. Mr. McKenna has no great political following, but it can be said of him that his reputation has increased, rather than faded, since he quit politics, and this is perhaps a unique thing to be able to say about a politician.

In Mexico there are certain localities where rain has never been known to fall.

They May Vanish For a While, But They Come Up Again.

Once again we have been threatened with the revival of the crinoline; but so far it has failed to "catch on." While all men and most women refuse to believe that this abomination will ever come back, it might be as well to remember that the crinoline fashion first started in 1530; so for three hundred and ninety years past it has been cropping up in new forms as a nightmare to the mere man.

"Hochepils" was its first name, and, of course, it originated in Paris. At first it was merely a device for puffing the skirt around the waist. It was introduced in England as the farthingale, and was made popular by Queen Elizabeth.

In 1711 we hear of "that startling novelty, the hoop petticoat," and in 1744 hoops had reached such an extravagant diameter that one woman took up the space occupied by six men.

Crinolines died right out in 1796, only to be revived again in the middle of the following century.

No one thinks of ... ing a woman in bloomers or divided skirt. This fashion is much older than that of the crinoline, for so long ago as the thirteenth century women rode astride in divided garments. In 1568, when France was in the throes of a terrible civil war, women again took to divided skirts for greater ease and comfort in riding.

The third great revival of the fashion was in 1850, when an American lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, adopted the much-discussed "bloomer" costume.

Another feminine fashion much older than most suppose, is the form of hat called the "toque." This was first worn by the ladies of the Court of Henry III.

A Princely "Mucker."

Prince Gelasie Caetani, a member of the Italian royal family and one-time a "mucker" in the California Grass Valley mines, has been appointed Italian Ambassador to Washington. The prince has been the mayor of Rome for the past year or two. Caetani was an architect by profession, but was bitten with the idea of frontier life upon meeting Cecil Rhodes in Paris somewhere around 1900. Rhodes discouraged South Africa, but introduced the young Italian to Henning Jennings, a Californian. Jennings gave the prince letters to John Hays Hammond and Fred W. Bradley, and in 1902 Caetani came to America. In one year he had graduated from Columbia University and then he wired Bradley for a job. He went West and for three years worked as a regular miner in the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines in Idaho. Later he worked underground in Mexico, Alaska, and Grass Valley. In 1910 he opened an office as a mining engineer in San Francisco, and in 1912 went into partnership with Albert Burch, where he remained until the outbreak of the war. During the war Caetani saw real service and was decorated by his Government, and in December, 1920, he was elected mayor of Rome, having been active in Italian politics. The prince is a son of the late Duke of Sermoneta. He was a member of the Pacific Union, Bohemian, and Engineers' clubs while a resident of San Francisco.

FASHIONS NEVER DIE.

Strategy.

"You always take your husband along when you go to buy a new gown?"

"Certainly. In the presence of half a dozen beautiful models and a modiste who speaks perfect French he hasn't the nerve to talk about economy."

Free Rides.

Blackstone—Jenks and his wife enjoy a motor trip every Sunday morning.

Webster—Why, I never knew they owned a car.

Blackstone—They don't. But Jenks has been corresponding with real estate agents lately.

Might as Well.

Sporter—Yes, I'm very fond of hunting.

Speffer—It's a pleasure to meet a great sportsman.

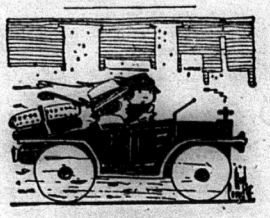
Sporter—But, you see, I'm a member of the society for the protection of animals. So to satisfy that sporting spirit I use blank cartridges.

Hubby's Idea.

Hub—How about your new dress? I thought you meant to wear it tonight.

Wife—Yes, but it wasn't ready. The dressmaker is putting the finishing touch to it.

Hub—Oh, I thought I was the one to get the finishing touch.



TO BEGIN ON

"So your husband refused to buy you an automobile?"

"Not exactly refused; he said I ought first to become familiar with machinery in general, so he bought me a sewing machine.

Girl to a Tightwad Sweetie.

"They say that time is money, but
Now listen, bo," said Mary Blue;
'To spend your time with me's alright,
But spend a little money, too."

Different.

"There," said Jones, "there is a woman in a million."

"So?" queried Smith. "Feminist? Politics?"

"Nothing like it, but she will tell you or anyone that she has more clothes than she needs and that she is satisfied with her husband."

Tremendous Force of Habit.

Restaurateur—Want a new counterman? Where's the fellow I hired yesterday?

Manager—Too absent-minded, sir. He's an ex-barber and he would scrape the whipped cream off the pies.

Banting and Banter.

"Since her marriage Carrie is losing pounds and pounds. Is she dieting?"

"No, she explains that her husband belittles her."—Life.

UNHONORED AND UNSUNG

"There's one consolation," remarked the village philosopher.

"Well?" inquired the gentleman of leisure.

"The world doesn't expect much of dubs like us."

"That's a fact, and if a man can get his wife to look at the matter the same way the world does he'll have pretty smooth sailing."

Overenthusiasm.

"I should like to make a big subscription to your campaign fund," exclaimed Mr. Dustin Stax.

"Couldn't think of permitting it," said Senator Sorghum.

"But I really enjoy it!"

"That's the point. I am afraid you'd enjoy it so much you couldn't refrain from talking about it!"—Washington Star.

Tactless Question.

"Did you demonstrate a car to that lady customer?"

"Yes," replied the salesman. "She asked me if we could furnish upholstering to match her hair."

"But she went out in a huff."

"I guess it was my fault. I asked her if she wanted to match it as it is at present."

NOT DISINTERESTED

"Who was it said that a woman's best friend is her dressmaker?"

"I don't know. Probably her dressmaker."

Summer Supply.

The fruit trees leave us sure, they say,
Of crops inviting liberal use.
The only point of fear today
Is how the ice plant will produce.

Studies to Smile.

"Dearest," he said, sighing like a furnace, "it doesn't seem like the same old smile you used to give me."

"Oh, no Jack," replied the sweet thing, "this is a new one. I have been studying at a school of dramatic art."—Florida Times-Union.

Mixing Things.

"Who was it that killed Goliath?" asked the Sunday School teacher.

"George Washington," recited Tommy Jones mechanically, "and when he chopped it off his papa came up and George said, 'Father, I cannot tell a lie—I did it with my little hatchet.'"

Embarrassing.

"Why don't you praise your wife's cooking once in a while? It makes her feel good."

"I'm afraid to try. Every time I say anything is particularly nice it turns out to be something that was purchased at the store."

ONE 50c BOX BROUGHT HEALTH

Years of Constipation Ended By "Fruit-a-tives"

The Wonderful Fruit Medicine

Anyone who suffers with miserable health; who is tortured with Headaches; and who is unable to get any real pleasure out of life; will be interested in this letter of Mrs. Martha de Wolfe of East Ship Harbor, N.S.

Mrs. de Wolfe says, "For years I was a dreadful sufferer from Constipation and Headaches and I was miserable in every way. Nothing in the way of medicine seemed to help me. Then I tried "Fruit-a-tives" and the effect was splendid; and after taking only one box, I was completely relieved and now feel like a new person".

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

Has Been About Same.

"Your boy has graduated?"

"Yes," said Mr. Grabcoin. "Now he wants to go abroad and see something of the world."

"Why don't you let him see America first?"

"You couldn't interest him in a proposition like that. He traveled with the football team.

Apparently.

"Boss, is you connected with de courthouse?"

"Yes."

"Kin you help me out? I wants a marriage license."

"No, I'm a police magistrate. Best I can do is to give you a year in jail. You're after a life sentence."

ENVIOUS

Fish: Gee, he's a lucky guy, he can hug eight girls at once!

Censorship.

Soon shall we see some fancy tricks
New moral standards to secure,
When censorship brings politics
Into control of literature.

Can't Fool Her.

The Poultryman—Certainly, ma'am, it's a this-year's chicken. I'll guarantee it.

Mrs. Junebride—I don't see where you get the nerve to tell me that when I distinctly remember they were wearing the same style of head ornaments two years ago.

JOB PRINTING

of all kinds.

All orders promptly attended to.

THE REVIEW

Phone 49

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hailstone spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. A. Reid, of Greenbush.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Dafoe and children visited Mrs. S. Neil, of Steenburg on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Dafoe and children, of Gunter, visited Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Dafoe, Jr. on Sunday.

Miss Violet Sargent, of Steenburg visited her sister, Mrs. Thos. Dafoe, Jr. over Sunday.

Miss Margaret Harvey is home from Stirling for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McMurray and children spent the past week in Belleville.

Mr and Mrs. R. Dafoe, also Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Dafoe, Jr., visited Mr. and Mrs. D. Sargent on Sunday afternoon.

Miss Lulu Reid visited Miss Rose Dafoe on Sunday.

Mrs. P. Brinklow and children visited Mrs. R. Hinchcliffe on Sunday.

Mrs. P. Brinklow visited Mrs. J. Dafe one day last week.
end at his home here.

SCOTCH SETTLEMENT

A few from here took in the base ball games at Crookston on Wednesday afternoon, ice cream and refreshments were served by the young ladies of White Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Wickens, Sadie and John spent Sunday with Mr. George Wallace, of Ivanhoe.

Mr. and Mrs. John McGuire and Patricia were Sunday guests of Mr.

A few from here atteded nomination in Madoc on Thursday.

The heavy frost on Thursday night did considerable damage to the gardens.

The Misses Laura and Blanche Ashe called on Miss Hazel McGuire Wednesday evening.

Mr. Wm. Hocking, piano tuner, called through here one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Noyes called on Mr. and Mrs. D. Kernohe of West Huntingdon, on Sunday evening.

Mr. J. Cuttle, also Mr. and Mrs. John McGuire spent Sunday evening at Mr. James McGuire's.

Queensboro

Rev. E. Sexsmith is attending the Bay of Quinte Methodist Conference at Whitby this week.

Mr. E. Sexsmith, M. P., spent the week end at the Parsonage.

Mr. George Moorcroft, Madoc, spent last Tuesday in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Andy McCann and daughters, Margaret and Ida, Glen McPherson Sask., are visiting Queensboro relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Kelly, Edmonton, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. Cox.

Mrs. C. S. Allen left for Carleton Place last Monday called by the illness of her brother.

Mrs. E. J. Sexsmith has returned to tht Parsonage after an absence of several weeks. She was accompanied by Miss Sexsmith.

Howe's.

Mrs. John Broad, Sulphide, spent the week end at Mrs. W. Henry's

Mrs. John Alexander has returned home after a month's visit to her daughter in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and Mr. and Mrs. Townshend, Holloway, spent Sunday at Mr. Bruce Leslie's, Mr. [illegible] Lynn spent the week end at Deseronto and Marlbank.

FROM THE WEST

(Manitoba Free Press)

Oh, Mr. Gallagher! Oh, Mr. Gallagher!
Did you hear of the bumper crop last fall,
How every east-bound train was packed jam full of grain?
There's plenty now, [illegible], for one and all.
Yes, Mr. [illegible] Mr. Shean,
They are wealthy as they've never been before,
And they wear a great big grin as they rake the money in.
Who, the farmers, Mr. Gallagher? No; the Shippers, Mr Shean.

Oh, Mr. Gallagher! Oh, Mr. Gallagher!
They are raising cattle now as well as wheat;
Every farmer has a steer which he hopes to ship this year.
And hogs, and nice fat sheep for wool and meat.
Yes, Mr. Shean, yes, Mr. Shean,
With ready hand they've opened wide the door
And they'll let the poor things in and they'll shear them to the skin.
What, the fat sheep, Mr. Gallagher? No, the Farmers, Mr. Shean.

Widely Known.

One of Canada's minor poets who wrote verse of exceptional beauty passed away a short time ago.

Miss Susanna Maria Smyth — for that was her name—was born in Falkenham, near Ipswich, Suffolk, England, on February 8, 1848. She was, therefore, 74 years old at her death. She was the eldest of five children, three sons and two daughters. Her father and her grandfather were farmers, and all her young life was spent in rural England. She was educated at home by a governess, and later at a boarding school at Ipswich. Miss Smyth came to Canada in 1873 with two of her brothers, who settled on a farm in Norfolk county, Ontario. Three years later she returned to England, and, after the death of her parents and sister, she came back to Canada with her younger brother in 1892. After her three brothers were married she made a home for herself and adopted a little girl, who was still living with her at her death. After residing for several years in Toronto, Miss Smyth moved to Simcoe to be near her brothers.

Always of a frail constitution, the last few years of her life had been spent more or less as an invalid. She was a great lover of nature, and nothing delighted her more than to watch a beautiful sunset or the sparkle of raindrops on flowers and shrubs when the sun came out after a storm. She had many warm friends, and maintained her correspondence with her girlhood acquaintances in England until her death. A friend in writing of her after her death said: "The dear little lady was the soul of hospitality and gave one such a warm welcome that you always felt you were quite at home." Miss Smyth was very fond of good literature, as well as writing and painting, and although she took life seriously, she had a humorous side as well. She took to writing naturally, and composed stories and poems long before she could spell the words. She had several manuscripts published in the English papers before she came to Canada, but she was always so shy and reserved about it that only a few intimate friends knew that she wrote at all. Miss Smyth was buried in St. John's Cemetery, Woodhouse, Norfolk county, near the grave of a much-loved brother.

Over the course of years many of Miss Smyth's delicate little compositions were published in Canadian papers. They reached publication in a sort of shy, fugitive manner, corresponding to her personality, as has been described. They had no accompanying letter, usually no signature beyond "S. M. S.," and were written in a shaky, weak hand that indicated a frailty of body far remote from the cultivated mind behind it. The last poem by Miss Smyth to appear was called "October," and was published on October 12 last. It was as follows:

OCTOBER.

A tang of woods, a soundless calm,
A mellow distance soft and grey,
And the ripe sunshine's sifting charm;
All through and through a perfect day.

And in my heart a memory dear
Of one supreme October day,
When heaven came down to me so near
It never wholly went away.
S. M.. S.

This reference to Miss Smyth and her work, so inadequate for her accomplishments, might well conclude with one of her unpublished poems,—

GOOD NIGHT.

The eager work is done,
The final fight;
The "last post" is won—
Brave heart, good night.

The low winds moan and sigh,
The snow falls white,
The rolling bugles cry—
Dear heart, good night.

The wrong is put to rout,
The cross gleams bright;
The last lights are out—
Good night, good night.
S. M.. S.

A Red-striped Sheep.

Discovery of a species of a mountain sheep with red stripes on their backs and with straight horns has disclosed that the Indians in the village of Musroikuk, 150 miles north of Fort Yukon, though now in United States territory, still regard Queen Victoria as their ruler.

Archdeacon McDonald, a pioneer missionary, translated the Bible for these Indians in 1864, and taught them to pray for the health and happiness of Queen Victoria. The late Hudson Stuck, archdeacon of the Yukon in the United States Protestant Episcopal Church, tried to persuade them that the boundary line between Alaska and Canada had shifted, and that they owed allegiance to the "Great Father" at Washington. They did not seem to understand.

When the new kind of goats was discovered, the Indians planned to attest their loyalty by sending specimens to Rt. Rev. I. O. Stringer, Anglican Bishop of Yukon. When informed that the Rt. Rev. Peter T. Rowe, Bishop of Alaska, in the United States Church, was their ecclesiastical head, they decided to send goats to both prelates.

Log Output of B. C.

Log output of British Columbia last year showed an increase of 164,000,000 feet over the total for 1921, according to returns completed here. The 1922 returns show a scale of 1,645,000,000 feet of saw logs. The total for the previous year was 1,431,000,000.

Forests In Britain.

About 8,000,000 seedlings have been planted in the crown forests of Britain during 1922 and 12,000,000 plants supplied from them to the forestry commission.

What Did You Do with That Match?

The suffering and loss caused by forest fires are common knowledge and, yet, carelessness with fire in the forest continues. These forest fires are practically all preventable.

Save Ontario's Forests
They're Yours

Every individual who steps inside the woods should remember he is in the midst of highly inflammable property, for the upper layer of ground in the forest consists of partially rotted wood, which will burn. Lack of consideration for this gave rise to the strenuous situation in Ontario the last week of May and the anxiety for days in some settlements.

Thoughtlessness or bad judgment or carelessness cause practically all forest fires. Your co-operation, as a citizen, is needed to prevent these fires by taking the same care in the woods as in your own home.

Ontario Forestry Branch
Parliament Buildings
Toronto, Ont.

61

should demand them

1. Different and better
2. Stronger and safer
3. Contain no poison
4. Rats won't gnaw them
5. Withstand more moisture
6. Will not glow after use
7. Canadian made for Canadians

MAPLE LEAF
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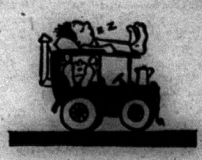

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FERGUSON IS VICTOR

Premier Drury Goes Down to Complete Defeat

Conservative Party Swept Ontario From End to End and the New Prime Minister Will Have a Large Majority Over the Combined Liberal, U. F. O., and Labor Forces

TORONTO, June 26th. — Once more the Conservatives have triumphed in the Province of Ontario, and the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, the new Premier, will enter office with a clear working majority over all the other groups in the Legislature. Premier Drury was swept from office by an avalanche which overwhelmed five of his Cabinet Ministers, and he was permitted to remain in private life himself after his strenuous four years of power. Shortly after the close of the polls an electrical storm and hurricane visited Ontario, and as though symbolic of the fate of the Farmer Government, it played havoc with the telegraph and telephone communications everywhere. In consequence, it has been unusually difficult to secure returns of the more remote constituencies, but the standing of the parties in the next Legislature is conceded to be about as follows:—

Conservatives	77
Liberals	15
United Farmers	10
Others	4

The Liberal front bench shared in the general upheaval and the party returns with a smaller following than in the last House. Wellington Hay, the Liberal Leader, was beaten in North Perth by Dr. Monteith, and a Liberal majority of 1,600 in 1919 was turned into a minority of 600.

The Ministers who are definitely announced returned to the Legislature were Hon. W. E. Raney, Hon. F. C. Biggs, Hon. Manning Doherty, and Hon. Beniah Bowman. In the general rout of the Druryites, the following were the most outstanding men to be bowled over by the ballots:

Hon. E. C. Drury, the Premier, suffered defeat in the constituency of Halton, in which he essayed to run again. Incomplete returns, report George Hillmer, Conservative, leading in Halton by 700.

Hon. Peter Smith, Provincial Treasurer, was rejected by the electors of South Perth by a majority of 300 in a two-candidate battle with the Conservative standard-bearer.

Hon. R. H. Grant, Minister of Education, experienced a smashing defeat in his home riding of Carleton, the majority against him being 2,329 in a straight fight with a Conservative opponent.

Hon. D. Carmichael, Minister without portfolio and Government representative on the Hydro-electric Commission, was removed from office by his constituents in Centre Grey by a majority of 50.

Hon. Walter Rollo, Minister of Labor, lost the traditionally Labor seat of East Hamilton, a riding which had steadfastly returned a Labor representative since the days of the late Allan Studholme.

Hon. Harry Mills, Minister of Mines, sustained a severe reverse in Fort William, where he was defeated by 782, and went down with other ministerial colleagues.

Toronto has returned to the Tory fold. In the 1919 contest only four Conservatives were elected with five Liberals and one soldier candidate completing the quota of ten seats. John O'Neill, Liberal member for Seat "A" Northeast Toronto died during his term of office and his seat was captured by Col. John A. Currie for the Conservatives, leaving four Liberals from Toronto when the House prorogued. The Conservatives made a complete sweep of the city with majorities running from 4,000 to 14,000. The greatest surprise was the overwhelming defeat of Hartley H. Dewart, former leader of the Liberal party in Southwest Toronto, Seat "A". In the election of 1919, he polled 16,555 votes, but on Monday only 3,211 people marked their ballots for him, turning a majority of 7,186 to a minority of 4,756.

The women candidates fared badly. Four of them ran for the Legislature, two in Toronto and two in other constituencies. All of them went down to defeat.

CONSERVATIVES.

ADDINGTON—W. D. Black; maj. 700. (Gain).
N. BRANT—J. M. Patterson; maj. 200. (Gain).
BROCKVILLE—Dr. H. A. Clarke; maj. 500. (Gain).
CARLETON—J. A. Acres; maj. 900. (Gain).
DUFFERIN—C. R. McKeown; maj. 600. (Gain).
DUNDAS—A. Sweet; maj. 600. (Gain).
DURHAM EAST—A. F. Fallis; maj. 800. (Gain).
ELGIN EAST—M. McKnight; maj. 450. (Gain).
ELGIN WEST—Hon. Finlay Macdiarmid; maj. 1,702. (Gain).
ESSEX SOUTH—A. Armstrong. (Gain).
FORT WILLIAM—F. Spence; maj. 175. (Gain).
FRONTENAC—A. M. Rankin; maj. 900.
GRENVILLE—Hon. Howard Ferguson; maj. 2,600.
GREY CENTRE—Dr. A. Ego; maj. 300. (Gain).
GREY SOUTH — Dr. Jameson; maj. 450. (Gain).
HALDIMAND — Dr. W. Berry; maj. 200. (Gain).
HALTON—Geo. Hillmer; maj. 700. (Gain).
HAMILTON EAST—Dr. L. Carr; maj. 5,683. (Gain).
HAMILTON WEST—A. C. Garden; maj. 1,000. (Gain).
HASTINGS EAST—J. F. Hill; maj. 500. (Gain).
HASTINGS NORTH—J. R. Cooke; 1,500.
HASTINGS WEST—W. H. Ireland; maj. 800.
HURON CENTRE—E. D. Wigle; maj. 1,500. (Gain).
HURON NORTH—John Joynt.
HURON SOUTH—Nelson Tretheway; maj. 394. (Gain).
KINGSTON—W. F. Nickle; accl.
LANARK NORTH—T. A. Thompson; maj. 1,000. (Gain).
LANARK SOUTH—E. R. Stedman; maj. 974. (Gain).
LAMBTON WEST—W. S. Haney. (Gain).
LEEDS—A. W. Grap; maj. 1,500.
LONDON—Sir Adam Beck; maj. 7,000. (Gain).
MIDDLESEX NORTH—Geo. Elliott. (Gain).
MUSKOKA—G. W. Ecclestone; maj. 1,800.
NIAGARA FALLS—W. G. Wilson; maj. 1,000.
NIPISSING—H. Marel; maj. 100.
NORFOLK SOUH—John S. Martin; maj. 700.
NORTHUMBRLAND EAST—E. F. Belford; maj.200. (Gain).
ONTARIO NORTH—D. W. Walls; maj. 89.
OXFORD SOUTH—W. H. Chambers. (Gain).
PARKDALE—Col. W. H. Price; maj. 4,405.
PARRY SOUND—Dr.G. Harcourt; maj. 500. (Gain).
PEEL—T. Q. Kennedy; maj. 1,312.
PERTH NORTH—Montieth; maj. 804. (Gain).
PERTH SOUTH—M. Irvine; maj. 500. (Gain).
PETERBORO EAST—T. D. Johnston. (Gain).
PETERBORO WEST — W. H. Bradburn; maj. 1,149. (Gain).
PORT ARTHUR—F. H. Keefer; maj. 600.
PRINCE EDWARD—H. S. Colyer; maj. 17. (Gain).
RENFREW NORTH—Alex. Stewart; maj. 900. (Gain).
RIVERDALE—Geo. Oakley; maj. 8,208. (Gain).
ST. CATHARINES—E. C. Groves; maj. 50. (Gain).
SAULT STE. MARIE—Jas. Lyons; maj. 245. (Gain).
SIMCOE CENTRE—C. E. Wright; maj. 100. (Gain).
SIMCOE EAST—W. Finlayson; maj. 2,141. (Gain).
SIMCOE SOUTH—Earl Rowe; maj. 660. (Gain).
SIMCOE WEST—J. E. Jamieson; maj. 1,350.
STORMONT—J. C. Milligan; maj. 1,300. (Gain).
SUDBURY — C. McCrea; maj. 1,400.
TIMISKAMING—A. J. Kennedy; maj. 200.
TORONTO N.E. "A"—Alex. Lewis; maj. 7,758.
TORONTO N. E. "B" — Jos. E. Thompson; maj. 9,984.
TORONTO N. W. "A"—Hon. Thos. Crawford; maj. 14,141.
TORONTO N. W. "B"—Russell Nesbitt; maj. 8,242. (Gain).
TORONTO S.E. "A"—J. A. Currie; maj. 5,523.
TORONTO S.E. "B"—E. W. J. Owens; maj. 4,536. (Gain).
TORONTO S.W. "A"—J. A. McCausland; maj. 4,756. (Gain).
TORONTO S.W. "B" — F. G. McBrien; maj. 5,107. (Gain).
VICTORIA NORTH—J. R. Mark; maj. 10. (Gain).
VICTORIA SOUTH—R. J. Patterson; maj. 753. (Gain).
WATERLOO NORTH—W. S. Welchel. (Gain).
WELLAND—Mark Vaughan; maj. 1,200. (Gain).
WELLINGTON SOUTH—Lincoln Goldie; maj. 3,035.
WELLINGTON WEST — W. C. Chambers; maj. 840. (Gain).
WENTWORTH SOUTH—T. J. Mahony; maj. 1,848. (Gain).
YORK EAST — Hon. Geo. S. Henry; maj. 6,605.
YORH NORTH—Wm. Keith; maj. 621.
YORK WEST—Dr. Forbes Godfrey; maj. 6,693.

LIBERALS.

BRUCE WEST—A. P. Mewhinney; maj. 42.
COCHRANE—M. Lang; maj. 300.
DURHAM W.—W. J. Bragg; maj. 300.
ESSEX N.—L. P. Tellier; maj. 150.
GLENGARRY—J. A. Sangster; maj. 647.
KENT W.—R. I. Brackin; maj. 600.

Continued on Page 5

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WHAT IS POETRY?

The Old Definitions May Yet Be Challenged.

"It is a mistake to suppose that poetry must of necessity be metrical language, that there must be rhythm and rhyme associated with it, and that these must be its invariable medium," says Mr. H. G. Purchase, M.P., in the Nineteenth Century.

"It does not depend on mere form. Shelley, in his 'Defence of Poetry,' has drawn attention to Plato's writings, and declares that, although he did not write in verse, he was essentially a poet—the truth and splendor of his imagery, and the melody of his language, are the most intense that it is possible to conceive.

"So Ruskin writes about art, architecture, and especially about social economics in a prose which has rhythm, and which possesses the true essence of poetry. Even the dull, dry science of economics may, therefore, have a poetic licence attached to it. Bacon, whose wisdom has been handed down to us in little essays of surprising worth, writes in prose, but Shelley brings him in under the banner of poets.

"Milton has written for us in stimulating blank verse, and his lines are charged with high moral beauty. Here is a man's wisdom set forth in the most permanent form. Take another author, who has given his mind to the elucidation of great political truths in the form of speeches, namely, Burke, and one is similarly struck by the stately march of thought and the poetic medium of expression.

"If poetry is judged not merely by the metre, then the Bible has a claim to be considered poetical which is quite irresistible. There is in all great prose the attractiveness of verse, and it will not, therefore, be assumed that one must limit oneself to that which Shelley calls 'the root and blossom of all other systems of thought,' in considering whether we are entitled to hold that there has been any very considerable progress with this war-stricken world.

"For poetry is something more than mere metre; it is great music in the hands of a master like Shelley or Keats; it is like the sounding of a fine chord of sensation, which takes our aspirations, which are working their way along the valley of depression, and fires them with passionate notes of feeling. It brings light and flame to our thoughts, and raises it will all the vigor of the eagle's pinion."

Knows the Orient.

One of the best versed of Western diplomats in Oriental affairs is Giacomo de Martino, recently the representative of the Italian Government in London. De Martino has been transferred as ambassador to Japan, probably on the principle that his Oriental training was wasted at St. James. In going to Tokio he is returning to the scenes of his youth, as his father was minister plenipotentiary in that capital and had previously been charge d'affaires at Peking. De Martino spent several years in Egypt as secretary of legation and later as minister during Kitchener's control, when he became a special friend of the British field marshal. During the war of Italy with Turkey and the two Balkan campaigns, which immediately proceeded the great international conflagration, De Martino was principal under Secretary of State and chief lieutenant of the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Marquis of San Giuliano. He was one of the delegates to the Peace Conference of Versailles and spent eighteen months as ambassador at Berlin before being transferred to London.

Useful Animals.

Every nationality must have its own answer to the question, "What animal is most useful to man?" In some parts of the world the camel is invaluable, in others the reindeer, while even the donkey is an absolute treasure in many countries.

Speaking generally, members of the ox tribe are the most useful animals. They are friends to all sorts of peoples. They give us milk and beef for food, the hides make leather, the horns and hoofs make handles for cutlery, and even the blood is used for many purposes. And in some countries the ox is used as a draught animal.

For centuries, of course, the horse has been the "friend of man," but with the advent of mechanical traction he has largely lost his place as an absolute necessity.

Are We Losing Our Teeth?

There is, unfortunately, little room for doubt on this question. In spite of the fact that our teeth are attended to as never before, they are gradually going, a fact amply proved in the late war, when hardly a recruit in the Old Country came up to the standards of the Old Army, so far as his teeth were concerned.

Not only are our teeth feeble and liable to early decay, but our jaws are getting too small to take their full complement of teeth. The reason is that nature invariably dispenses with the unnecessary. With soft foods, perfectly cooked and easily digested, our teeth are no longer an absolute necessity to our livelihood, and so they are gradually tending to vanish.

Bernhardt's Advice.

Sarah Bernhardt, who is now in her seventy-eighth year, has just published a novel in Paris and is at work on a volume of advice to actors to be called "Conseils aux Comediens." Her principal advice is: "Be sincere."

The Lyre Bird.

The lyre bird of Australia is a mimic. In the early morning hours it is at its best, duplicating the whistle of a locomotive, the barking of a dog, the call of a magpie, and the hum of a circular saw in varying tones.

THOUGHT "GUN" WAS DRAWN

Western Bad Man Deceived by Position in Which His Enemy Happened to Have Hand.

Tazewell Woody, famous as Colonel Roosevelt's guide in the West, was standing in a saloon with left elbow on the bar, right hand hanging by his side, and eyes luckily pointed at the mirror behind the bar. He caught in the mirror the reflection of a head poked momentarily into the saloon's doorway, and belonging to a man who had publicly stated his purpose of killing Woody at sight. This man having apparently thought the coast to be clear, and that the saloon contained a sufficient audience, turned his horse, rode through the doorway, and boldly said: "Has any gent here seen that feller Woody? I'm huntin' for him." At that instant the man realized, for the first time, that Woody was in the room, and he realized also that, though he himself was facing Woody's back, the mirror negatived this advantage. He saw that right hand hanging idly down. Woody did not move a muscle. The man's jaw dropped. He remained quiescent for a few seconds, then back out through the doorway, and on his own initiative rode out of the state.

These preannounced attempts on human life were far less bloody than were the onslaughts by the real "killers," the actual "bad men." These latter men did not announce. They merely shot. Billy the Kid, at twenty-three years of age, had committed 23 murders, and had made the question of his extermination a political issue in New Mexico. Incidentally, the sheriff, elected to "get" him, loaded a weapon and "got" him.

In the '80's some "rustlers" "holed up" in a cabin at the outlet of Jackson lake in Wyoming. Range detectives surrounded them. One of the "rustlers," a wondrously accurate shooter, seeking to escape, rushed from the cabin's door, and, without warning, began to fire. At each shot he "crossed" his rifle—that is, he fired alternately from his right and left shoulder, thus increasing the width of his zone of fire without making him rotate his body, and thereby unduly affect his running. He hit five men before he dropped dead at the end of his race of but a few feet.—The Cowboy.

An Early Helicopter.

While inventors in Washington, Chicago and Dayton are working in secrecy to construct a practical helicopter, D. E. Garber, airplane expert of the division of mechanical technology of the Smithsonian institution, is making a model of the first promising design of this type of vertically rising aircraft.

This model, soon to be added to the National museum, is being built after the design of Sir John Cayley, the Englishman who is regarded as the father of modern aeronautical science. Mr. Garber says that this design, made in 1843, was astonishingly sound in principle, although the body of the Cayley machine was fancifully fashioned after that of a bird with a bird head carved on the prow. Vertical lift was to be obtained by two windmill-like propellers which were to act as a sustaining plane when the machine was driven horizontally by another propeller situated at the rear. Equilibrium was obtained in much the same way as the most successful of the recent European helicopters.

Sir John Cayley showed in his writings, however, that he realized that aerial navigation depended upon new material and power such as has been found in aluminum and gasoline.

Thumb Made Him Wealthy.

Not long ago a famous physician in Saxony, Doctor Metzger, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday. He had retired from active practice for some years, having become immensely wealthy through the thumb of his right hand. This thumb stands out at a right angle from his hand, and, it is said, cannot be bent back automatically. He soon found it of great service in massage, and when he became a specialist in intestinal disorders he was called as assistant to the greatest surgeons of Europe, bringing relief to many illustrious patients.

The queen of Rumania sent for this doctor with the curious thumb when she suffered from facial neuralgia, while the king of Sweden once drove a beautiful span of horses over the border of his kingdom to consult the doctor, and, on retrrning, left the horses as a token of gratitude to his preserver.

Sign Worries Diners.

Evidently they believe in Key West that advertising is advertising, just as some people believe that pigs is pigs. In one of the local restaurants located less than a block from the main street there is a large poster with the words "Prepare to Meet Thy God." No matter where one sits in the restaurant he cannot help but see this poster with its cheery message. And no matter how good the soup tastes or how tantalizing is the aroma from the roast, the diner cannot help but sit and eat and wonder. Possibly the proprietor believes that forewarned is forearmed.

Apple Pests in Pictures.

"King Apple's Enemies" is a motion picture lately released by the Department of Agriculture. It shows the mobilization of insects and fungi against the apple kingdom, and shows the spraying and dusting "guns" moving into action, and the repulse of the foe. The film is one of 150 that are being used throughout the country by agricultural extension and field workers.—Scientific American.

OFFERED TO IDOL

Maidens and Children Unhappy Victims of Baal.

Archeologists Have Unearthed, In Ruins of Carthage, Temple Where Infamous Rites Were Practiced.

Unearthed among the ruins of Carthage, in northern Africa, according to official notification received by the French government from Count Byron Prorok, famous archeologist, is the great temple of Baal, where pagan priests practiced their indescribable human sacrifices centuries ago.

Count Prorok has sent word to his government that a set of sacrificial urns believed to contain the bones of maidens and children sacrificed to Baal have been unearthed and identified.

Identification of the temple of Baal beyond any question of doubt is possible through the inscriptions already made legal, or Baal-Hammon, is the monster idol mentioned hundreds of times in the Bible and in other ancient writings. Students of the Bible and children who attend Sunday school remember passages in the Old Testament telling how the Israelites were warned against this idolatrous worship and its infamous practices.

The chief characteristic of the Baal-Hammon worship was the sacrifice of human beings in cruel and varied forms. Each temple of Baal contained a huge and monstrous idol, usually of bronze, but sometimes of stone, and it was to this idol that the victims were sacrificed. Occasionally young children were offered up, but usually it was some beautiful maiden who was chosen to become the "bride of Baal."

Sometimes the victims were consumed by fire. Frequently they were subjected to longer and even more atrocious torments. When the victim was to perish by fire, three different methods were used. In every case, however, the maiden was first placed "in the arms of Baal," or, rather, on a sort of platform on the knees of the seated idol between the arms.

By one method fire was made to spout from the mouth of the overhanging head. By another the platform itself was heated redhot. By a third the platform was tipped backward by a mechanical contrivance and the victim was hurled into a seething fiery furnace in the interior of the idol.

More cruel even than the death by fire was the placing of the "bride" on luxurious cushions laid in the lap of Baal. When the priests departed, sealing the great stone doors after them, lions or other savage beasts were turned loose to roam the temple floor. The terror-stricken maiden could then remain on the cushions slowly to starve to death or might choose the quicker method of casting herself to the beasts below.

Nothing for Nothing.

It was said by all the neighbors of Mr. Tightleigh that he had never been known to give away anything in his life. He either sold it or demanded something in exchange.

On one occasion he was making a long railway journey. The seat directly in front of him was occupied by a man who had been coughing and sneezing at frequent intervals for more than an hour. At last Mr. Tightleigh leaned forward and spoke to him.

"That's a pretty bad cold you seem to have," he said.

"Worst I ever had in my life," wheezed the other.

"Well, I know of a simple and harmless remedy, absolutely sure, that will cure it inside of two days."

"Some patent nostrum?"

"No, you can make it up at home."

"I shall be very grateful if you will tell me what it is."

"I'll do it," said Mr. Tightleigh, narrowing his eyelids, "if you'll tell me what'll drive away these warts I've got on my left hand."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Dog Cures St. Vitus Dance.

Curing St. Vitus dance by having a poodle dog sleep with the patient has been announced by a Denver woman as the most effective remedy she has found yet for her two daughters.

The woman, Mrs. J. C. Morris of 2064 South Grant street, declared that for six years she has kept a French poodle dog that alternately sleeps with her young daughters, both of whom are afflicted with St. Vitus dance. One of the daughters, the elder one, now is virtually cured of the disease, according to Mrs. Morris, and the other is showing rapid improvement.

"An old time physician told me about this remedy," Mrs. Morris said, "and as an experiment I tried it and found it more soothing to the nerves of a St Vitus dance patient than any medicine ever prescribed."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Bernard Shaw's Manners.

"Hoist by his own petard" was the fate the other day of Bernard Shaw. To a woman of London's best society who had invited him to lunch he answered with this telegram: "Never in my life! What have I done that you want me to change my cherished habits?" The woman replied with a veritable "tit for tat" in the following dispatch:

"I do not know what your cherished habits are, but I am sure that they are not worth more than your . . . manners."

To this G. B. S. ventured no rejoinder.

DODGE BROTHERS TOURING CAR

If there is one word which will sum up the average owner's impression of Dodge Brothers Touring Car, that word is *dependable.*

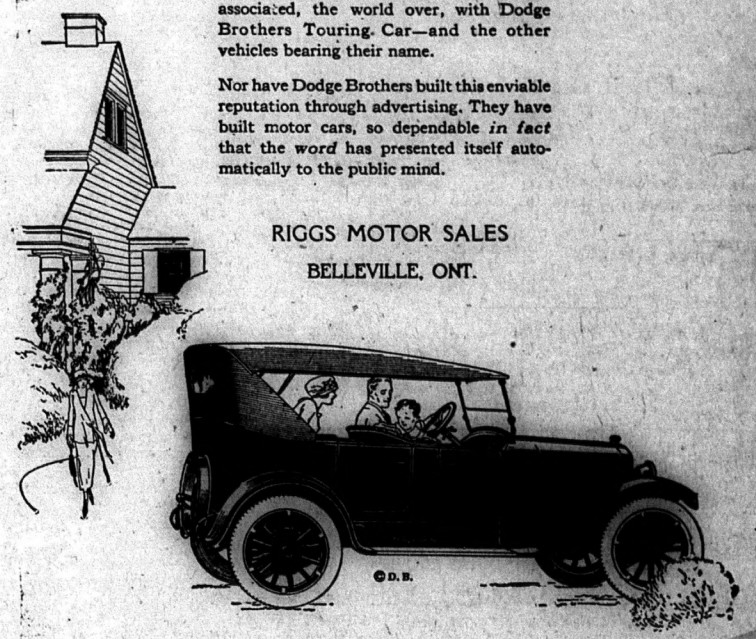
If there is a word to express the quality which Dodge Brothers have striven, above all else, to build into the Touring Car, it is —again—*dependable.*

Indeed, it is not too much to say that the word *dependable* has come to be definitely associated, the world over, with Dodge Brothers Touring Car—and the other vehicles bearing their name.

Nor have Dodge Brothers built this enviable reputation through advertising. They have built motor cars, so dependable *in fact* that the *word* has presented itself automatically to the public mind.

RIGGS MOTOR SALES

BELLEVILLE, ONT.



Getting It Out of His System.

"What good does it do you to swear at that motorist who nearly ran over you? He's gone."

"What good does it do you to swear at a golf ball when you fail to hit it?"

"That relieves my feelings."

"Same here."

Reporting the Party.

"Have you the names of those present?" asked the society reporter.

"Here is a list. But others are coming."

"We'll have to lump them as too late to classify."

Danger Signal.

Hep—Jake's wife shot him last night. She says she done it b'cuz he was a big loafer and no 'count.

Gap—My heavens! If that there idy gets to be ketchin' none of us gents is safe.

FITS THE CASE

Editor—Isn't it rather trite to say, "Senator Broadmouth replied in a few well chosen words?"

Reporter—Not in this case. He chose them from one of Daniel Webster's orations.

Short.

A teddy bear sat on the ice,
As cold as cold could be,
But soon he up and walked away;
"My tale is told," said he.

Not in Public.

Angelina—Do you love me before every one else in the world?

Edwin—Sure! But you mustn't expect me to show it before every one else in the world.

Getting It Right.

Tony and Ivan are two citizens who are trying to master the niceties of our language. When one of them makes a break the other tries to set him right.

"It's a fine day under head," remarked Tony.

"You mean," corrected Ivan, "it's a fine day overneath."

Wifely Advice.

"That you, dearie? I'm detained at the office on very important business. Don't sit up for me."

"I won't, dearie. You'll come home as early as you can, won't you? And John, dear—'

"Yes, what is it?"

"Please don't draw to too many inside straights."

Nothing Gratis.

"These city folks make a heap o' fun of us agriculturists," said Si Simkin.

"Yes," replied Farmer Corntossel. "One o' these days we'll have to get together an' charge 'em extra for bein' entertainers as well as producers."—Washington Star.

A PHILOSOPHER

Rabbit—I expect a rabbit trap is like the stock market—won't hurt you if you keep out of it.

Wise.

A wise old man is Mr. Bright,
His method down the years
Has been to keep his mouth shut tight
And open wide his ears.

The Banana Plant.

In tropical countries all parts of the banana plant are used. The leaves protect from the rain, serve as tablecloths, as wrappings for food during the process of cooking, and for various kinds of packing. When cut into strips and plaited, they make serviceable mats and bags. Cigarette papers are manufactured from the pulp of some species. All parts of the plant contain a watery juice which blackens on exposure to the air, and forms an indelible stain. This juice, usually obtained by "bleeding" the young fruit-bunch, is used for marking cloth and decorating various household utensils. Valuable fibres, suitable for the manufacture of ropes, clothing, etc., are obtained from the leaf-stalks of many species, especially the one known scientifically as Musa textilis, which supplies the abaca, or Manillo hemp, of commerce. This species is a native of the Philippine Islands, where it is extensively cultivated.

Cow Completes Test.

Agassiz Segis May Echo, a five-year-old cow in the herd of the Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B.C., has just completed a R. O. P. test, with a record of 30,866 lbs. of milk and 1,339 lbs. of fat, which, on the 80 per cent. butter basis, gives her 1,673 lbs. of butter, which is considerably better than Bella Pontiac, she having produced only 1,270 lbs. of fat, or 1,587 lbs. of butter. Agassis Segis May Echo's dam is Lady Lyons-Fayorit, purchased by the Agassis Farm at a combination sale in British Columbia, held by Ontario breeders. The maker of the new record was sired by May Echo Champion, a full brother of May Echo Sylvia.

Deepest Mine In the World.

The deepest mine in the world is at Morro Velho, Brazil. It has reached a vertical depth of 6,426 feet below the surface of the earth. This great depth is attained not by one shaft, but by a series of five, staggered to follow the 45 degree pitch of the lode with which it is connected by crosscuts.

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Professional and Business Directory

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A large amount of private funds to loan on farm mortgage at lowest rates.
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General

HARTS FARMERS' CLUB
This Club will meet in Harts School House on the second Tuesday of each month.

ALLEN'S FARMERS' CLUB
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Read the Ads. in this issue

Two Days Before Her Wedding Day

By HARRIET DRUNKHURST

(©, 1923, by Metropolitan Newspaper Syndicate.)

Mark Dorrance swung down from the haughty express as it grudgingly stopped to let him off at Merton—Merton was too small for regular stops—a decidedly unimportant little town. It was pretty and friendly, however, and as Mark passed down the platform he was invariably hailed cheerily by a dozen or more acquaintances. And he liked it.

Today he was oddly impressed by what seemed an undue amount of interest in him. People spoke as usual—was it as usually as usual?—then continued to stare curiously.

"I'm imagining things," he told himself impatiently endeavoring to laugh off his embarrassment and appear at ease as he tossed his bag into Merton's only taxicab. "Why shouldn't they take a second look when I'm about to be married to the prettiest girl in town? Their eyes are not glued to me as I feel that they are. I've been imagining things all the way," he thought, angrily.

He was really disturbed over a rather singular obsession that had seized him of late. He found himself unable to visualize his fiancee without another face floating between him and the exquisite face of the girl he was about to marry.

Mabel Ellins generally ranked as the most beautiful girl her beholders had seen. Her features were delicately perfect, her skin milk white, with true carmine cheeks and deep red lips, her hair dusky black, her eyes almond shaped, with dainty arched brows and silken lashes. A truly wonderful face.

Yet another face, softly indeterminate and appealing but with no particular beauty, persistently remained with the prospective bridegroom of the prettiest girl in Merton.

Mark paid the taxicab's owner and again encountered that clinging, curious stare.

"Well?" he asked impatiently. He knew the man well, liked him ordinarily, but just now he felt distinctly antagonistic toward him.

The man fumbled in his pocket for a card.

"New telephone number in case you want me," he said.

"I'll want you at four," said Mark, his resentment vanishing. The man was only looking after business. A bridegroom might be expected to keep a taxicab fairly well occupied. So Mark strode into the hotel with his serenity restored.

"Well, well!"—the hotel proprietor came forward to meet him—"glad to see you! Didn't expect you, though."

Again that curious stare, but Mark was by this time sure that his imagination was working overtime.

"It looked to me as if everyone was expecting me," he said lightly but flushed a little. "Rather natural under the circumstances."

"Oh, sure, sure!" said the hotel man, and had Mark not been somewhat occupied with his own state of mind, he might have observed a certain embarrassment in his host's manner.

"My old room?" he inquired. "I'll telephone first," he added. "I suppose the dining room is closed?"

"Yes, but you always had a pull in the kitchen; they'll fix up something for you."

"Thanks. An omelet or cold meat—anything that is the least trouble," said Mark, revealing the reason for his popularity in the kitchen. Mark never liked to make trouble, and he was liberal in paying for service. But despite his momentary reassurance he felt his host's eyes glued to his back as he entered the telephone booth.

Inserting his nickel in the slot, he realized that his conversation would doubtless be closely followed and carefully reported. Well, no one had ever expected this part of getting married to be anything but annoying, he reflected. It was a relief when Mabel's mother answered the telephone.

"This is Mark," he said. "May I come up about four, Mother Ellins?"

"Why—why, yes, Mark," Mrs. Ellins answered.

"Thank you much," he said cheerily, added an adieu and replaced the receiver upon its hook. "There won't be much of interest about that conversation," he told himself complacently.

His luncheon was served by the always attentive Ellen, mainstay of the little hotel staff. Ellen was always solicitous for his comfort, but today she was almost tearfully maternal in her care of him.

"I didn't know that they wept over the groom," he chuckled to himself. "Maybe Ellen thinks I'm being wasted on my beautiful bride." He watched the heavy figure as the woman left the dining room for fresh waffles—he was eating most delicious fried chicken especially prepared for him—and again smiled to himself. "That's it. Bet she has a dozen maxims about beauty's being only skin deep. But she's a good soul, old Ellen."

Then he thought of that other face, creamy-white, pink-cheeked, blue-eyed, and the masses of fair hair owned by little Mildred Blaine before, with an effort, he brought his memory back to Mabel's exquisite beauty. "One would think I had made love to the girl," he thought impatiently. "And I've never so much as walked home with her."

Once again seated in the taxicab, Mark found himself oddly desirous of punching Jim Mallon's head as he sat hunched low in the seat in front of him. That wasn't the way to look at a prospective bridegroom. Ellen, now—that was different. She naturally would distrust so superlatively pretty a girl as Mabel. But Jim Mallon—But it wasn't envy, and it wasn't the to-be-expected chaff. It was sympathy—and curiosity.

A faint apprehension seized Mark. Could anything be wrong? Why, come to think of it, not once had he been slapped upon the back, offered a cigar or been jocularly commanded to treat. This wasn't Merton etiquette for bridegrooms. Something was wrong!

"Shall I wait?" asked Jim Mallon, as Mark stepped upon the walk in front of the Ellins place.

"Yes," said Mark, shortly, and went swiftly up the steps. One look at Mrs. Ellins' face confirmed the tardily aroused fear that misfortune had laid its hands upon the household.

"Oh, my dear boy!" Mrs. Ellins drew him quickly into the library and closed the door. "Did you receive the telegram?"

"No. What is it, Mother Ellins?" he demanded. "Is Mabel—ill? What has happened?"

"No. Mabel isn't ill, nor is she dead. But I could almost wish she were," said Mabel's mother, trembling. "Mabel is married, Mark. Was married last night and sent word this morning. We telegraphed at once. Folks will say her mother brought her up that way."

She sank into a chair, weeping, and Mark stood staring down upon her as one in a stupor.

Mabel married. Mabel—who was to have been his bride tomorrow. So that was it—the reason for curious looks, pity, sympathy, half-uttered and quickly checked remarks.

Mabel married—and not to him! A second shock came quickly. He realized that he was glad.

Then Mrs. Ellins' stifled sobs caught his attention.

"Mother Ellins, don't take it so hard," he pleaded. "It isn't your fault, and Mabel certainly had the right to marry whom she pleased."

"Oh, but the way of it!" cried Mrs. Ellins. "An elopement! And only two days before her wedding day. She is no child of mine."

"Yes, she is," soothed Mark. "Mabel is all right. We love her and are proud of her, and want her happy. Mabel had courage for the two of us"—Mark caught at a graceful way out, and proceeded swimmingly: "I think we both realized that our affections had unaccountably wandered, but it took Mabel to act. Mabel is splendid, Mother Ellins, and you needn't worry about any disgrace. I'll let the whole town know just how things are before I leave."

"Mark, you are doing this for me," Mrs. Ellins smiled through her tears. "How can I give you up?"

"I'll tell you!" cried Mark gayly. "You just save a place for me as your second husband."

So he wrung from her a little peal of laughter before he went. Then he telephoned his congratulatory telegram to Mabel, and in other ways made public his cordial approval of her marriage.

And on the train going home he dreamed contentedly of Mildred Blaine's blue eyes shining under masses of fair hair.

ISLAND FIGURES IN LEGEND

Submerged Spot Off British Coast Believed to Lie Under the Spell of Great Magician.

It is reported that Easter Island has disappeared owing to the recent earthquakes in Chile. It was once supposed that there was a submerged island off Point Soderick, in the Isle of Man, and that it appeared for 30 minutes once every seven years. It was magic that made it come and go. The powerful and revengeful magician, Great Fin MacCooil, offended at something the Manx people did to him, caused their favorite little islet of the south to "go under." At the same time he transformed all its inhabitants into blocks of stone.

Once in seven years the Manx people were given a chance of getting their little island back. It came up to the surface for half an hour and it was believed that anyone who could be quick enough to place a Bible on its enchanted shores could keep it from going down again. Once a young girl nearly succeeded in doing this, but it is stated that after her failure she fell into a sudden decline, and was followed to the grave by her broken-hearted lover.

Snowfall Statistics.

The greatest snowfall known in the United States occurs in the Sierra Nevada and Cascade mountain ranges in the Pacific Coast states, where at some places from 30 to 40 feet of snow fall during the winter season. At Summit, California, (elevation about 7,000 feet), nearly 60 feet of snow have been recorded in a single season, and about 25 feet in a single month.

In the Rocky mountains snowfall is not so heavy as in the Sierra Nevada and Cascades, but the amounts at some of the higher elevations reach 200 or 300 inches annually.

Stocked Up.

Beggar—Will you please, sir, give me a dime for my sick wife?

Citizen—Well, I'm sorry she's sick, but I'm afraid we can't do business, as I have one wife already.

MUCH WAR MATERIAL

OVER $1,000,000,000 WORTH WAS MADE IN CANADA.

Totals of Shells and Planes Were a Tribute to the Brains, Enterprise and Industry of the Business Men of Our Dominion — Interesting Facts and Figures.

Organization is the watchword in business to-day and without it no enterprise of any magnitude, or even minor importance, can truly succeed. Canadians are developing it strongly all along the line, with results that are happily demonstrated in the speedy and splendid "come-back" this country has made from the business demoralization which was an inevitable outcome of the war. Good has come out of evil to the extent that it was the war which stimulated business genius to set examples which cannot have other than a lasting benefit.

The most gigantic scheme of organization in the history of this Dominion was handled with pronounced success by Sir Joseph Flavelle, as chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board. His efforts were rewarded by the crown while they were in progress, when he was created a baronet by King George, in 1917. It was these efforts which contributed most to the prosperity of Canada during the latter years of the war. Munitions contracts set the wheels of the factories running, inspired public confidence and enabled the country to subscribe hundreds of millions to war loans and provide credits for British purchases in the Dominion.

To many persons it is well known that at first the War Office was reluctant to place contracts with Canadian factories, and even many Canadian manufacturers doubted about taking such contracts if the work became obtainable, but how well the Canadians rose to the occasion is demonstrated in the following impressive figures, which were provided to the writer by one in an undoubted position to vouch for their accuracy.

The first shell contracts were placed by the Canadian Shell Committee, but this organization was succeeded by an Imperial Munitions Board under the direction of Sir Joseph Flavelle. Through this board there was shipped to the British Government 65,340,000 shells, 454,000,000 cartridge cases, immense quantities of primers, friction tubes, fuses, copper bands and forgings of various types, 41,000,000 pounds of high explosives, 50,000,000 pounds of powder, 8,000,000 pounds of acetone, 10,000,000 pounds of acetic acid, 2,250,000 pounds of acetate of lime, 35,400,000 pounds of zinc, 18,500,000 pounds of calcium carbide, 2,000,000 pounds of nickel, 8,200,000 pounds of ferro silicon, 23,800,000 feet of airplane spruce, 36,999,999 feet of spruce deals and Douglas firs, 11,800,000 pounds of pulp board, 626,000,000 pounds of leather, 300,000 feet of leather belt, 4,000,000 pounds of asbestos, flax-pulling machines exceeding $1,000,000 in value, over a thousand typewriters, railway wagons to the value of $7,000,000, forty locomotives and forty-six wooden and forty-four steel vessels aggregating 350,000 tons, and costing $70,000,000.

The board also produced 3,000 airplanes, with spare parts, which cost, with the incidental expenditure on training camps of the Royal Air Force, over $15,000,000. All these machines were used in Canada except one thousand, which were sold to the United States.

The total value of the orders received exceeded $1,300,000,000 and the actual expenditure was over $1,110,000,000.

A series of national plants was established by the board, one in Montreal for the loading of fuses, upon which over $2,000,000 was expended; one in Trenton, Ont., for the production of T.N.T., which cost $5,000,000; one near Parry Sound, Ont., for the production of cordite, at a cost of $4,000,000; one in Toronto for the production of steel and forgings, upon which $3,000,000 was expended; another in Toronto for the production of airplanes, which involved an outlay of $1,300,000. Over $1,000,000 was also expended on the Gooderham distillery at Toronto for the production of acetone.

All these plants were organized as separate companies, the share capital was owned by the crown, and all were under the direction of business men who volunteered for service.

In 1917 the production of complete rounds of shrapnel shells in Canada represented fifty-five per cent. of the requirements of Great Britain. The shells were shipped direct to France, all ready for use in 18-pound field guns. At the time of the armistice, the production of airplane spruce in the Dominion represented sixty per cent. of the required quantity.

The board acted in Canada primarily for the Ministry of Munitions and was directly responsible to the Imperial Minister. During the course of the war the War Department, Navy Department, Timber Comptroller's Department and Ministry of Shipping made use of the board's organization for services they required in Canada. The board also acted as agent for the United States Government in placing orders for munitions to be produced in Canada for the American armies. Such orders placed with Canadian manufacturers exceeded a total value of $200,000,000, and subsequently in settling claims arising out of the cancellation of many of these contracts at the termination of the war, the board was associated with the officers of the American Government.

No False Promises.

Pessimist: "The nation is being plunged more and more into debt."

Taxpayer: "Ah, but the Government does not profess to live within its income, only within ours!"

WOMEN'S WAYS.

Eminent English Novelist Attempts an Explanation.

"All human being are strange, but all can be understood if we will put ourselves in their place," says Mr. W. L. George in the Royal Magazine.

"If women sometimes understand men better than men do women, it is because they make this effort, while most men are too lazy to ask themselves what they would feel if they were in the woman's position. They just shrug their shoulders, say, 'So like a woman!' and leave it at that. It is no wonder, then, that they should fail to see what is passing in the woman's mind.

"When we come to women's attitude to clothes we strike a vital part of their nature. A popular society woman once said to me: 'That woman is badly dressed. She has red hair and wears green. But it is an obvious green. To be well dressed a woman must wear an unobivously obvious color.' Complicated, but all women understand; and perhaps I do a little, too.

"The same woman suggested to me: 'Clothes classify women. Good underclothes show that she aspires to affection; boots and shoes that she desires respect.' Of the one whose clothes are good throughout she said nothing; she must have aspired to paradise. This lady was rather unkind to women, and it was she who made me think: 'Only those women who are not quite women can admire beauty in their own sex.' Indeed, two pretty women must be rivals; if they didn't struggle for us a little (very quietly) life would become very dull.

"It is, however, when we come to love that the investigation of woman becomes most interesting, because love provides an excitement that cannot be drawn even from a new hat. In many forms I have found myself saying: 'Love is woman's one adventure.' I mean that while men have career, money, or art to pursue, woman concentrates all her energies about the capture of the little god. But the little god is a very dangerous domestic pet.

"It was a man who suggested to me that: 'Love though blind is unfortunately not dumb, and uses speech to conceal the truth.' Women complain equally of his silver tongue, while they can never close their ears when he chooses to sing. I am thinking now of a middle-aged woman, long past the gentle passion, whose chief delight was to make marriages. It is her case I have in mind when I say: 'Romance is woman's compensation for the dullness of life.'

"This naturally does not apply to all women; it does not entirely apply to the energetic girls who are to-day making their own career. These are as liable to fall in love as the old-fashioned women, but when they do it is not always a success. I am thinking of one who, rather late, married a successful engineer and gave up her own work, a prosperous typewriting office. She is very unhappy, and I sum her up by saying: 'Only a great love can compensate a woman for the loss of a freedom which she has enjoyed.'"

Fireflies.

The statement that the light of fireflies and other phosphorescent insects is produced without any sensible degree of heat has often been repeated, without any information as to the quantity of heat that would be required to produce a similar amount of light by artificial methods. This information is supplied by Prof. MacIntosh. He says that a temperature approaching 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit would be necessary to make a light equivalent to that emitted by an ordinary firefly. The enormous waste of energy in all industrial methods of producing light is a matter of common knowledge, and the example of the firefly remains unimitated by man. The very simplicity of the mechanism employed by nature in phosphorescent insects is baffling.

Effect of Water Shed.

A curious result of a study of the Blue Ridge mountain region in North Carolina and Virginia is the showing that the Atlantic is slowly gaining some of the waters that have hitherto flowed toward the Mississippi. This arises from the fact that the Blue Ridge, instead of being a crest with strong slopes on each side, is an escarpment separating a mountainous upland on the southeast, and the high-level headwaters of the streams that flow toward the Mississippi are continually losing lenrth by the retreat of the escarpment, through the retrogressive erosion of the low-level headwaters of the Atlantic-seeking streams. From a practical point of view, of course, the change is very slow.

Star Near Earth.

The star Alpha Centauri, one of the nearest to the earth, consists, as the telescope shows, of two suns, one of which is five or six times brighter than the other. But observations by Roberts at the Cape of Good Hope Observatory led to the conclusion that the two components of Alpha Centauri, much as they differ in brightness, are really twice as heavy as our sun. It seems to follow from these facts that one of those twin suns is losing its light and in the course of ages may become only a gigantic opaque planet, while its companion will continue to blaze with solar splendor.

Didn't Need Nerve Tonic.

"You are in a very bad condition," said a physician to a weak-looking patient. "Just take this prescription to the chemist. It will cost you a dollar." "Thanks," said the patient, "but you might lend me the money." The doctor, in amazement, took back the paper, and made out a fresh prescription. "Take this one," he said. "It will cost you a quarter; the other prescription was for your nerves."

To Cream Producers

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that as early in the Spring as the roads will permit, our trucks will cover territory around Madoc within a radius of ten miles more or less as cream offers itself. There is no doubt that a truck will pass your door. We want to give you the same good service as in the past, only better. We will have an auxiliary plant right in Madoc. Remember we want your cream and we will come after it. It is our intention next season to erect an up-to-date creamery in Madoc.

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14—Havelock at Belleville
18—Belleville at Deloro
18—Havelock at Tweed
21—Madoc at Belleville
23—Deloro at Madoc
26—Deloro at Tweed
27—Madoc at Havelock
Aug. 1—Tweed at Madoc
2—Belleville at Havelock
4—Madoc at Deloro
8—Havelock at Madoc
8—Tweed at Belleville
10—Deloro at Havelock
15—Tweed at Deloro

FOR SALE

A good brick house on West St. Lawrence Street. Apply D. K. Stewart.

FOR SALE

That property known as the Hudgins property, comprising almost new house and barn and 51-2 acres of land is now offered for sale. Apply to Mrs. M. Caverly, 182 Bridge Street, Niagara Falls. phone 195.

WANTED

A reliable man to act as local representative at Madoc and district for "The Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries", to solicit orders for high-class fruit and ornamental stock. New season's business just starting; a splendid opening for the right man. Write for full particulars, Stone and Wellington, Toronto, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE

The undersigned offers for sale Lot No. 16 in the 12th concession of the Township of Huntingdon, known as the p. J. Gay estate farm.

This farm is situated 4 miles from Madoc and will be sold at a reasonable price.

For further particulars apply to William Cross Barrister Madoc

January 30th, 1923.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claim against the estate of William Wood, late of the Township of Huntingdon, Section Man, deceased, who died on or about the 30th day of April, 1923, are required to deliver them to the undersigned Solicitor for the Administrator on or before the 8th day of July, A. D. 1923, when the Administrator will proceed to distribute the estate, having regard only for such claims as he has had notice thereof.

Dated 8th day of June 1923.

3'24 Solicitor for William Cross, Administrator

SAVED HORSE FROM BRUTE.

New Anecdote of Hamilton's Grand Old Man.

Adam Brown, Hamilton's Grand Old Man, who has passed the 90-year mark, has always been active in Humane Society work, and when he was in Toronto the other day to attend the 75th annual meeting of the Canada Life, and for the 69th time moved a vote of thanks to the staff, he still manifested his interest in kindness to animals by stopping a driver on King street and telling him that his horse was carrying too heavy a load.

This reminds us of an incident which took place many years ago in Ottawa when Adam Brown was M.P. for Hamilton. He had been participating in a cricket match on the western lawn of the Parliament grounds (now, alas! barred from such use), and was walking down to his rooms at the Bodega Chambers when at the front gate of the Parliament grounds he came across a French-Canadian from Hull who was driving a poor, thin horse with a load far too heavy for even a well-fed animal. The poor brute had stopped for a minute to get its breath and the human brute was lashing it with his whip.

Mr. Brown, clad in his immaculate flannels, at once intervened. Going up to the man, he seized the whip and told him to desist his thrashing of the horse. The man retorted with a string of oaths and told the M.P. to go to "enfer." He told the brute that if he did not stop beating the horse he would have him arrested. The only result was a further string of oaths and an attempt by the habitant to use his whip upon the "Englishman." Mr. Brown looked round and saw a Dominion policeman just inside the gates and called on him for help, but the constable replied that he was sorry that his jurisdiction did not extend outside the grounds.

Adam Brown then took the law into his own hands. He took the habitant by the scruff of his coat and the seat of his pants and rustled him down Metcalfe street to Sparks street, where he handed him over to an Ottawa city constable and then went back to stand guard over the poor animal until another city constable was sent up to take it to the pound.

When Mr. Brown went to dinner at the Rideau Club that night he was greeted by a series of joking congratulations from the armchair members, who had been sipping their mint juleps and admiring the enthusiasm of a man who would step in to protect a helpless animal. Next morning in the police court he pleaded for clemency for the driver, declaring that he had only desired to give him a lesson, with the result that when the case was dismissed the habitant came around and thanked the M.P. for saving him from going to jail, where he was about to be committed by Magistrate Ogara when Mr. Brown intervened.

As he left for the pound to recover his horse and cart he told Mr. Brown that he would instruct his wife and children to pray for the man who had saved him from the jail and promised in future to be more kind to his animals.

One 8-foot show-case, nickel, to be sold at a bargain. Enquire at T. Tucker.

WHERE LITTLE PIGS GO

Too Many Young Pigs Are Eaten by Their Mothers.

How Bill Smith Overcame the Trouble—Give the Sow a Balanced Ration—Just Practice Intelligent Feeding—Rationing the Sow.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Tom was "blue." Having just returned from the swine-pen, where he had gone to inspect a new litter of pigs, he found that five had disappeared. The unnatural mother had eaten them. "The pig must be a strange animal," he reflected. "It must have been pure 'cussedness' that caused her to eat her offspring. She was well fed, too, on corn and wheat shorts; hunger could not be at the bottom of this infanticidal case."

Tom went about his work mumbling to himself as to what could be the matter. Nearly fifty little pigs had been lost by such cannibalism during the two preceding years.

Find Out the Weak Spot.

"Where is the weak spot in my system of feeding swine, anyway," he questioned himself. "I will go over and see Bill Smith, the most successful pig man in the district, and see if he can clear up this pig-eating business that is causing me so much loss."

"Good morning, Tom. What makes your face look so long and your nose so blue this morning," quoth Smith, as he looked at his visitor's glum countenance.

"I have had another experience with a pig-eating sow," said Tom. "Five more pigs gone this morning, and I can't make it out. The sow was liberally fed on corn and shorts. I want to get at the bottom of this trouble, so I have come over to ask you your experience, as I suppose you have had losses the same as I have."

How Smith Overcame the Trouble.

"Well, Tom, I would be glad to give you my experience in this some tough luck. I used to lose a lot of pigs in this same way up to about two years ago, when I suddenly tumbled to what the cause of it all was, and applied a remedy that has proven a success in stopping the sows eating their young pigs."

Tom brightened up and became very much interested. "What's the secret?" he asked.

"Well, you see, it's like this: Pigs in the wild state or running in the woods usually get what their systems demand, in the variety of food supplied by the great range of living things on which the pigs feed naturally. Pigs penned up have to take what we give them, and if we neglect to supply a sufficient variety of food containing all the essentials necessary to satisfy the demands of the pig, trouble will follow. And that trouble is usually manifested in the eating of the young pigs to satisfy the craving for meat or protein food."

"That all seems reasonable enough," said Tom. "But tell me, how do you satisfy the pig's demand for meat or protein foods?"

Give the Sow a Balanced Feed.

"Simply this. Balance up the sow's feed from the start, using alfalfa hay, meat meal or digester tankage as the source of protein and phosphates. Feed alfalfa hay whatever the pigs will take. Feed tankage or meat meal, using one pound to each ten pounds of grain feed, either mixed with the grain or fed ad lib. from a self-feeder. If the sow eats her babies, Tom, it's your fault. Do as I have told you. Supply the demands of her body in the food you give her, and then she will be normal and the pigs safe."

Just Practice Intelligent Feeding.

"Thousands of young pigs are lost every spring through the neglect to feed intelligently. Nobody ever saw a slaughter-house fed sow destroy her young. Meat or protein in some form must be fed to mother pigs or there will be trouble."

"I see it, Bill, and I'll do it, too, from now on, and save the youngsters for bacon," said the new thoroughly enlightened and delighted Tom.—L. Stevenson, Secy Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Rationing the Sow.

Rationing the sow is the surest way to forestall trouble. Overfeeding at farrowing time makes her feverish and nervous; more likely to trample her offspring and less able, often, to secrete milk properly.

Don't feed the sow at all during the twenty-four hours before farrowing, and during the week prior to that keep corn out of the ration. Corn is an especially heating feed. Instead, feed ground oats, barley or bran, any one or two of these, or all three if you like.

And don't feed the sow at all for from twelve to eighteen hours after farrowing. After that, even, go slow, taking from a week to ten days to get the animal back on full feed.

Scours in young pigs is one of the troublesome conditions which arise from faulty feeding of the mother. Next in importance to rationing comes condition of the pen. Clean, dry pens do much to prevent digestive disorders and rheumatism in both the sow and the pigs.

Warts on Horses.

Warts are very difficult to eradicate, especially situated near the mouth or eyes. The exact cause of such growths is unknown, but no doubt indicates abnormal nutrition of the affected skin. Irritation of the skin may be a contributory cause. The warts with small necks can be twisted off or hauked with a silk thread, when they will drop off. Masses of small warts will disappear in time if smothered daily with a thick paste of equal quantities of cold-pressed castor oil, salt and flowers of sulphur.

CATERPILLAR MOTOR CAR HAS MADE RECORD TRIP.

Grotesque Monster In Charge of Frenchmen Made the Journey From Algiers to Timbuctoo In Twenty Days — Many Changes Have Been Made In the Old Moorish Capital by Colonial Government of France.

Timbuctoo, which has been described as "the meeting point of the camel and the canoe," for the Niger flows near it and the vast Saharan desert lies north, has been brought within twenty days of travel from the port of Algiers by the Kegresse-Hinstin caterpillar motor car. With that grotesque monster, which takes sand dunes and rock surfaces and the brush thickets of the Niger in its stride, M. Citroen and the members of his mission, among them Lieut. Dubreuil of the French Flying Corps and Paul Castelnau, a geographer, reached the old Moorish capital early in January after twenty days of motoring from Algiers, says the New York Times. They had conquered the Sahara, the "dreariest and driest region of the world." An escort of automobiles came out to meet them—so modern has Timbuctoo been made by the French Colonial Government. The caterpillar motor in this case has triumphed over the airplane. The attempt of Gen. Laperrine and Major Vuillemin to fly from the Mediterranean across the Sahara to Timbuctoo ended in a tragedy. The general perished and Vuillemin suffered great privations in winning his way to safety on foot.

The Kegresse-Hinstin machine traversed the desert at the rate of 112 miles a day. To most of us the Sahara is a wilderness of sand, often thrown into hilly formations by the wind. As a matter of fact, this desert, 3,000 by 1,600 miles, contains extensive rock formations, mountain ranges running up to an altitude of 9,000 feet, and immense plains of pebble and shale. Here and there, but often wide apart, are oases, where fairly good water can be had. But to insure themselves against dying from thirst Citroen and his companions had to carry a supply in tanks. Some of it was conveyed a thousand miles. Usually it takes the Arabs six months to get from Northern Algeria to Timbuctoo. The route of the Frenchmen, who have reduced the schedule to twenty days, was from the Mediterranean to Tuggurt, to Inifel, to Insalah (all places of some trade importance), past the Hoggar Mountains (the Ahaggar plateau is equal to the Alps in area, with snow on its high peaks from December to March), thence to Burem on the Niger, and finally west along the banks of that river to Timbuctoo. This center of trade for a vast region is a few miles back from the river and on a wadi or dry stream bed.

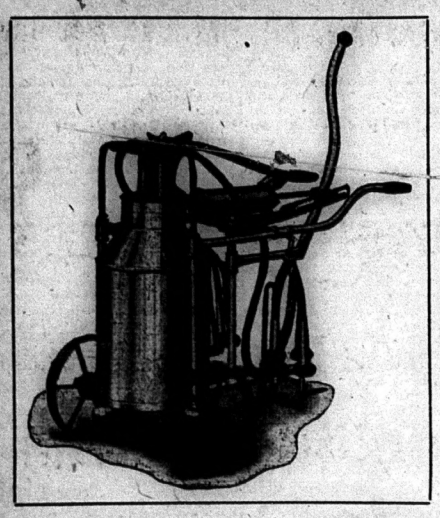
It seems strange to read that Timbuctoo is now "a pleasant, bustling, cosmopolitan town." No longer ago than 1893, when the French occupied the town, liberating the people from the bloody strife of the Tuaregs and Fulas, the stretch of desert between Timbuctoo and Kabara down the river was known by the sinister name of "Ur-immandess," which meant "He (God) hears not." To stray unarmed and alone from the gates was to court a violent death. Lieut. Boiteux, who seized the town with a "handful" of marines and a small force of Senegalese, acted without orders. It was a foolhardy business. A larger force left behind with the gunboats at Kabara was attacked by the Tuaregs, who killed Naval Ensign Aube and eighteen black sailors. Col. T. P. E. Bonnier, stationed at Mopti, 200 miles away, had to march to the relief of Boiteux at Timbuctoo. He entered the town without a fight; but setting out a day or two later to scatter the nomads, Bonnier and nearly all the men of his command were surprised and killed.

Boiteux held the fort at Timbuctoo until Commandant Joffre, afterward the victor of the first Battle of the Marne, marched to the relief of the little French force that the Tuaregs were besieging. The Citroen mission made a success of its adventure only by good organization in the first place, and by carefully mapping the sources of water supply. Five motors were used. There were stretches of desert extending over days of travel where no wells would be passed. All the food had to be carried, except what might be bought in settlements before the Sahara was reached. The coolest season of the year was naturally chosen for the experiment. Whether the journey could be made in the summer months in as short a time may well be doubted. There is already talk of railway projects to link Timbuctoo with Biskra. Capt. A. H. W. Haywood of the British army, who traversed Northwestern Africa from Freetown, the port of Sierra Leone, through Timbuctoo and across the Sahara to Algiers in 1911, a perilous journey where it lay through the desert (1,560 miles), has recorded the opinion that "the project of building a railway across from Algeria to the Niger is never likely to mature."

He thinks that the line, if built, would often be buried deep in sand by wind storms, and he points out the difficulty of fueling the locomotives. There is no coal, he says, in Algeria, and no wood in the Sahara. Moreover, the locomotives would need water, and there is little of that. Such a railway would be operated only at great expense. Could it be made to pay? His answer in his book, "Through Timbuctoo and Across the Great Sahara," is that the resources of the Sahara "are practically nil, while the total values of the caravans which cross this portion of it do not amount to 1,000,000 francs per annum."

AT LAST—A MILKER!

that suits everybody—a Milker that a mere boy can operate successfully. A machine that is guaranteed absolutely for two years and a device that takes all the drudgery out of milking, yet, if anything, increases the flow of milk.



Now priced at only

$95.00

with practically your own time to pay

Get a FREE demonstration on your own herd, without any obligation, of the

PEERLESS

HAND MILKER

Made in Canada by The McCartney Milking Machine Co.

AGENTS FOR NORTH HASTINGS:

J. L. FOSTER & SON

Massey-Harris Agents MADOC

READ THIS—5000 Peerless Milkers are now in use and 3000 testimonials are already at hand from satisfied users.

Read one from one of your own neighbors:

May 24, 1923.

The McCartney Milker Co.

A few weeks ago we purchased one of the Peerless Milkers and we are entirely satisfied with it. Under test our cows gave more milk with the machine than when milked by hand. Our 13-year-old son Douglas milks our entire herd with the machine night and morning and likes the work.

We can recommend the Peerless as great help in milking our herd and find a great deal of time is saved by its use.

(Signed) MR. AND MRS. JAS. BAILEY, Eldorado.

Thurs Friday Sat'day

Just follow them to

McIntosh Bros.

Sale

The following Reduced Prices good for Sale Days Only.

Ladies' Cotton Vest	5 for $1
Ladies' Cotton Stockings	5 pr for $1
Children's Cotton Stockings	5 pr for $1
Gents' Cotton Sox	5 pr for $1

Big Reduction in Hose for 3 Days ONLY Special

Big Value Stationery for 1 day, Saturday

No more than 1 Box to any one person. 36 sheets of folded Note Paper and 36 Envelopes, reg. 35c box, sale only 15c. Get it while it lasts.

See Lead Pencils, only 1c, 10c a dozen. Another line reg. 10c with clip, special for sale 5c.

Toilet Paper 17 Rolls for $1

Wax Paper 6 Rolls and 1 cake Soap for 25c

Saturday Only

Sheetings, Pillow Tubing, Cotton, Prints, Organdies, Voiles, Ratines, at Special Reduced Prices.

2 boxes Silver Gloss Starch 23c

2 boxes Corn Starch 23c

1 Pencil Box, 1 Pen, 1 Lead Pencil, 1 Blue Pencil, 1 Eraser 1 Ruler for 15c. at

McINTOSH BROS

Phone 23

H. S. LEAGUE STANDING

High School Boys

Team	Won	Lost
Madoc	3	1
Tweed	3	1
Marmora	0	4

High School Girls

Stirling	5	1
Tweed	5	1
Madoc	4	2
Marmora	0	6

For Sale—Boat House and Canoe at Moira Lake. Apply R. R. Casement. 2t

Rags, Rubbers Metal

I will pay the following prices:

Rags 1c lb.

Rubbers 2c lb.

Cast Irop 75c per 100

Phone 47 and will call.

Sam Lapam

FOUND

Fur neck-piece. Owner may have same by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

WANTED

A thoroughly txperienced and reliable married man to work furnished farm on shares. Apply to R. J Purtelle, Picton, Ont.

FOR SALE

One style 'O' Heintzman & Co., Piano. Regular price $570.00, sale price $484.50

C. W. Lindsay Ltd., Belleville, or A Kincaid, Madoc.

FARM FOR RENT

In the Township of Mayo, Lots 8 and 9, Concession 15, 256 acres of land, 50 cleared, balance good valuable timber land. Four miles from Child's riding. On the premises is a frame house, log barn, stable and granary. About one hundred thousand feet. For further particulars apply to John Beauderie, R. R. No. 3, Madoc.

FARM FOR SALE

In the Township of Madoc Lot 20 Concession 9, a good brick house, a bank barn and well-watered. Half mile from station, 1 mile from Cheese Factory, 1 mile from school, three-quarters of a mile from church. Either with or without Stock and implements. For further particulars apply to John Beauderie R. R. No. 3, Madoc.

Make Your Trip More Enjoyable by a Refreshing Night on Lake Erie

(Your rail ticket is good on the boats)

Thousands of west bound travelers say they wouldn't have missed that cool, comfortable night on one of our fine steamers. A good bed in a clean stateroom, a long sound sleep and an appetizing breakfast in the morning.

Steamers "SEEANDBEE" — "CITY OF ERIE" — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

Daily, May 1st to November 15th

Leave Buffalo - 9:00 P.M. Eastern { Leave Cleveland - 9:00 P.M.
Arrive Cleveland - 7:30 A.M. } Standard Time { Arrive Buffalo - 7:30 A.M.

Connections for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and other points. Ask your ticket agent or tourist agency for ticket via C & B Line. New Tourist Automobile Rate—$10.00.

Send for free sectional puzzle chart of the Great Ship "Seeandbee" and 32-page booklet.

The Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Co.
Cleveland, Ohio

The Great Ship "Seeandbee" — the largest steamer on inland waters of the world.

Fare $5.50

Mr. Vernon Reid is attending Military Camp at Petawawa.

Miss Anley, of Toronto, is renewing acquaintances around town.

Mr. J. English attended the Methodist Conference at Whitby last week.

Mrs. Cameron Allen, of Toronto, is visiting relatives at Madoc and Hart's.

Mr. R. P. Wellman was in Toronto a couple of days this week on business.

The Horticultural Society will meet on July 5th in the Town Hall at 8 p. m

Mr. Joey Christie left last week for Toronto, where he has secured a lucrative position.

Miss Blanche Bristol, of Toronto, was renewing acquaintances in town last week.

Mrs. Chas. Vert, of Winnipeg is the guest of her parents, Mr and Mrs. R. O'Riordan.

Mr. Wesley Bristol, of Halifax, was the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Bristol.

In Brockville on election night crowds paraded the streets shouting "Down with the O. T. A.

Mrs. John McBain, of Niagara Falls, is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McBain.

M. W. Connor and Son would respectfully call the attention of their patrons to their ad on Page 1.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church will hold a Sale of Home Cooking on Saturday July 7tr.f26-2

Mrs. Carl McCoy andd little daughter are visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. MacTavish, in Belleville

Wanted—Experienced nurse desires position. Apply M. J. Bigelow, Millbridge, Ont. 25tf

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew McCaw and two children, of Saskatchewan, were visiting friends in town last week.

Dr. S. Eagleson left on Tuesday for a holiday. During his absence his practise will be conducted by Dr. Locke.

A 15c. Package of Linen Envelopes given away Free with each 35c Pad Friday and Saturday at the Rex all Drug Store, Madoc. 26-1p

Two furnished Cottages, Moira Lake, for rent or for sale. Apply Mrs. Edward Cross, Madoc.

Mrs. W. P. J. Alexander was a representative from Oakdale Rebekah Assembly held in Toronto last week.

Mr. Lafferty is visiting his sisters Mrs. Frank O'Hara and Mrs. W. Harris, after an absence of twenty years.

For watches and jewelry that have been left at Nalon and Thompson's for repairs, enquire at Mr. T. Tucker's Jewelry Shop.

Replying to queries on temperance question, J. A. Currie tells his hearers that the Government can change the O. T. A. without taking a vote of the people.

Mrs. Lewis Cole and son, Willie, of Palkesley, ParrySound District, is spending several months with her mother, Mrs. D. Bowen. Mr. Cole was also in toln for a few days.

Lawn Social on St. Peter's Presbyterian Church grounds, Tuesday July 3rd at 7 p. m. Band in attendance. Admission, with light refreshments, Adults 25c., Children 15c Icecream and Strawberries extra.

The Cemetery Committee of the Madoc Women's Institute are making their canvas this week for funds to complete the work in the Cemetery. Will those wishing to subscribe kindly leave their donations with Mr. George West, or with Mrs E. M. Tumelty, Madoc.

26-1 Sec. Cemetery Committee

Rev. W. Higgs is moving to Port Perry and he will be succeeded by Rev. Mr. Foster, of Napanee. Rev. M. Thompson, of Bridgewater will go to Plainfield, succeeded by Rev. A. Waite. Rev. J. W. O den will succeed Rev. A. Poulter who will go to Thomasburg. Rev. Mr. Higgs' farewell service will be held next Sunday. Ministers will be at these charges July 15th.

Owing to the sudden death of Mr. Thomas Strain, the Farm of 100 acres to be sold at once It is furnished and in crop. Sold furnished or unfurnished to suit purchaser. Come right away if you wish to buy. Enquire of C. Clapp Spencer, Insurance Agent, Picton, Ont. 2t25

Continued from Page 1

LENNOX—Dr. J. P. Vrooman; maj. 40.
LINCOLN—Thos. Marshall.
MIDDLESEX W.—Chas. MacFie; maj. 400.
NORTHUMBERLAND W. — S. Clarke; maj. 150.
ONTARIO S.—W. E. Sinclair; maj. 59.
OTTAWA E.—J. S. Pinard; maj. 1,300.
OTTAWA W.—J. H. Fisher; maj. 150.
RUSSELL—A. Belanger; maj. 300.
STURGEON FALLS—Z. Mageau; maj. 1,500.

U. F. O.

BRUCE N.—W. H. Fenton; maj. 300.
GREY N.—D. J. Taylor; maj. 72.
KENT E.—Hon. M. Doherty; maj. 1,000.
MANITOULIN—Hon. B. Bowman; maj. 501.
MIDDLESEX EAST—J. W. Freeborn; maj. 151.
NORFOLK N.—G. D. Sewell; maj. 950.
RENFREW SOUTH—John Carty; maj. 184.
WELLINGTON E.—Hon. W. E. Raney; maj. 300.
WELLINGTON WEST—R. N. McArthur; maj. 409.
WENTWORTH NORTH—Hon. F. C. Biggs; maj. 785.

LABOR AND INDEPENDENTS.

KENORA—Peter Heenan; accl.
PRESCOTT—A. Proulx; maj. 874.
RAINY RIVER—Scott Callam; maj. 50.
WATERLOO SOUTH—K. K. Homuth; maj. 13.

BACK TO ICE AGE

Date of Human Being's Appearance in America.

Probability Is That He Crossed From Asia When the Continents Were Connected.

Leaving aside for the present the tooth of the Nebraska "ape-man," no trace of human beings other than homo sapiens has ever been found in America. A million years ago the "promises of men" lived in Africa, in Malaysia, in Asia itself, and even in Europe. We see dim remains of a whole troop of extinct humans behind the horizon of the present, the short upstanding Java Pithecanthropus, a man in body but an ape in head; the African ape man, tall, erect and dark skinned, but with no forehead; the heavy-jawed Heidelberg man, a creature whose children had mouths as big as those of large adults of today; the dog-faced Piltdowns, and squat, stoop shouldered Neanderthals, who bobbed along on the outside of their feet, peering with timid, furtive eyes from beneath their shaggy brows.

None of these men ever saw America. Our continent was devoid of human habitation until the middle of the ice age. Man came into America only yesterday, in a geological sense. He appeared here 50,000 or 60,000 years ago at most. And the surprising fact still remains that he was the American Indian, everywhere from Patagonia to Alaska when he did come.

There are different kinds of Indians. Some have round heads, some have long heads; there are Indians with wide cheeks and there are Indians with narrow faces. Yet the more the evidence is studied, the stronger is the conviction borne in upon the minds of science that Indians are derived from one common parent family.

Where did they come from? A glance at the shores of Asia opposite us reveals Mongols. A bridge with Asia in the past there certainly was; civilizations on both sides are much the same, but now the people are different. Culturally the northeastern Indians are more related to European white men of the Ice age than to the rest of America. The land bridge of Atalantis may have been above water when the first tribes of Indians reached America.

The answer to this riddle lies in Asia. Indians are Asiatic, but in most of their former homes they have been submerged by the yellow men whom we call Mongols. Historians will record that the 4000 years centering about the Twentieth century A. D. saw the rise of two rival races of men, who totally eclipsed and outdistanced all other races, the white Aryan and the yellow Mongol.

We know how our race has grown The strides of the Mongols are ever greater. They are now spreading with much rapidity; they have either crowded out or absorbed the native peoples over most of eastern Asia. They are even in America as Eskimos. Mongol blood is thirsty; it drinks up the blood of other races with whom it intermarries, leaving only slant eyes, flat faces and high heads.

The Eskimos are much later comers to our shores than the Indians. They arrived here only a few score centuries ago. They are still coming. The whole ocean littoral from Greenland to British Columbia knows them.

Men of unmistakable Indian cast have been found in out-of-the-way valleys of Siberia, in Formosa, in the Philippines, and even in Sumatra. There was a time when eastern Asia was inhabited by the prototype of American Indians.

Mongols came down from the highlands of Tibet, and have all but eradicated their breed. They would have followed them to America but for the rapid sinking of Bering strait, which separated the two continents and made the migration wait for the invention of means of navigation.—Chicago Tribune.

COMMUNICATION

To the Editor of the Review:

In reply to the communication of Blanche M. Frank I would like to say that L. O. L. No. 1070 bought the old Methodist Church in 1913 from the trustees and treasurer of that board, and they paid in full to the last cent. The members among themselves agreed to allow it to be used for church and funeral services.

It was exempted from taxes as is the Forresters' Hall at Gilmour, and it has been used by any Protestant religion ever since.

The Free Methodists used it for six or eight weeks in 1921 free of rent. Then the Methodist Minister asked to have service in it for one month and it was granted on condition that they furnish their own wood and oil andd help keep it clean.

The Anglican Church had service in it once as they were painting their Church.

The Methodists next wanted an organ put in the Hall and it was put in on certain conditions. Still the organ didn't satisfy them and they next wanted to tear out the arch in the Hall for a picture show but the W. M. would not give the key for any such purpose and then they wanted the key for Sunday School and the W. M. gave it to them until the next Lodge meeting when the members could decide then whether they could have Hall for Sunday School purposes or not.

During this time one of the Lodge members drove past the Hall on Sunday, May 13th, 1923, and the door was open and the children were running in and out three-quarters of an hour before the teachers came, and I will take his word before that of the previous writer.

I will leave it to the Public whether we have obtained any privileges If this young writer would stop to consider she would not make such dirty remarks. We do not wish to do anything that isn't honest and we won't be domineered by outsiders.

As we paid for our rights and have a clear deed of any incumbrance. If it is a Union Sunday School let it be held in the Anglican Church as that is the place for it and not the Orange Hall.

Member of Lodge.

POLITICAL LANDSLIDE

No greater landslide has probably ever happened in political history of Ontario than took place on June 25th.

It is hard to say what is the real cause, but some of the following explanations may have had something to do with it. The Ontario Temperance Act, reports of fusion between Liberals and Druryites; group Government; differences between Drury and Morrison.

In our opinion seeing that both Liberals and the U. F. O. suffered the O. T. A. and Manitoba going wet had most to do with it. It is to be hoped Ferguson will enforce the O. T. A. in the best interests of the Province.

COMING

LAWN SOCIAL

and Chicken Supper. St. James' Church, Agricultural Grounds

Stirling, July 4, 1923

Sills' Belleville Orchestra.

Dancing, Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Fish Pond and other Games.

Wonderful Chicken Supper 6.30 p. m. Grounds Electric Lighted. Dancing from 9 to 1.30.

Admission 25c. Supper 35c

Children under 10 Free.

No Charge for Vehicles.

SCOTCH SETTLEMENT

Mrs. Elisha Ashe and little grandson are visiting relatives in Coe Hill.

Hoeing seems to be the order of the day.

Mrs. James McGuire spent Thursday with her daughter, Mrs. Wellesley Holland.

Mr. Charles Wickens and son, of Frankford, spent Friday with the former's brother, Mr. Wesley Wickens.

Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley Holland and kiddies were guests of Mr. Alfred Holland on Sunday last.

Mr. John Cuttle spent the week-end with his sister, Mrs. A. Pigden, of Madoc

Mr. S. Ashe is erecting a new house with Mr. Mullett as carpenter.

Messrs. Bob and Sam Woods, accompanied by the Misses Devolin, motored through on Thursday.

GUESSES AT THE CABINET

Hon. Mr. Ferguson will have no dearth of material with which to form a Cabinet. Charles McCrae, of Sudbury, will, doubtless, be Minister of Lands and Forests. Hon. George S. Henry has a claim to the portfolio of Agriculture, and W. F. Nickle, of Kingston, has specialized in Finance and may be given that department, though he has been looked upon as a possible Attorney-General.

J. R. Cooke, of North Hastings, has always given attention to educational matters and may take charge of that department. F. H. Keefer, of Port Arthur, Col. Currie, of Southeast Toronto, Alex. Lewis, of Northeast Toronto, Dr. Forbes Godfrey, of West York, are all looked upon as Cabinet possibilities. Hon. Dr. Jamieson, again elected for South Grey, is a former Speaker, and may be given that position once more.

On July 2nd Community Camp will be opened for the season From July 2nd to July 23rd the younger boys will have their outing and from July 23 to July 30 th older boys and young men, of Belleville, will occupy the camp. New equipment and boats are expected for the camp this year. Mr. R. D. Morden, Boys' Work Secretary of the Belleville Y. M. C. will be in charge.

NOTICE

Electric Light rates are due last week in JUNE. Please call at office and settle.

A. S. COCHRAN, Collector.

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CARE FOR THE BINDER

Proper Attention Is Both Necessary and Profitable.

See That the Reel Is Properly Adjusted—Study the Length of the Grain—Keep a Watch on the Knotter—Don't Forget the Oiling.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The grain binder or modern harvester is a complicated machine with many moving parts, requiring careful adjustment and constant care if it is to give the best service and last. Perfect sheaf or bundle making begins with the delivery of the standing grain to the knife and platform. In this the reel plays an important part; if properly adjusted for height and distance forward, the grain will fall evenly and will be carried in a condition for the packers and binding attachment. With the reel improperly adjusted, the grain may fall forward or it may be scattered on the platform. Once scattered, it is impossible for the conveyors or packers to straighten it out, to the degree necessary for perfect sheaves. Careful watch should, therefore, be kept on the reel and adjustment made while the machine is in motion to meet the conditions caused by lack of uniformity in the crop. The grain passing from the conveyors or elevator is next adjusted by the butting attachment and the packers.

Meeting the Needs of Long or Short Grain.

The binder table or the butting attachment can be shifted to meet the needs of long or short grain, and the binder operator must be alive to the making of the necessary adjustments or the bundles will not be of a desirable shape and tightness. The binding attachment with its twine run needle and knotter will give highly efficient service if given reasonable attention by way of oiling and proper adjustment. The binding attachment parts rust very easily during periods of idleness, so liberal applications of a heavy mineral oil or grease to all parts not protected by paint will save the machine, will save time, labor, and temper. Rust can be removed by sandpaper, but harvesting machines were never intended for such treatment. The wooden slats that form an important part of the canvas conveyors will sometimes tear loose. This is caused by the frame and rollers not being in proper alignment or square. This difficulty is overcome by adjusting the cross braces of the frame until it is square and the rollers in alignment.

The Transmission of Power.

The power for operating the various parts of the grain binder is transmitted by chain and sprocket, the various units being provided with tighteners. If the various chains are not run at proper tension, trouble will follow. If too tight the links will break, or the draft will be heavy. If too loose the machine will be driven with a jerky motion. If the chains are just slack enough so each can not be taken off by hand when the machine is not running, they will usually be satisfactory when in motion. Chain links and sprockets should be well oiled at all points of contact. Missing sheaves or failure to tie the bundle is a common trouble, usually due to the operator's failure to make the adjustments necessary to give full efficiency to the tying mechanism. If the needle fails to carry the twine far enough over that it may be grasped by the twine disc, a knot will not be tied, since but one end is held. This condition is generally easily recognized by the twine being knotted in a loop at one end, the other end being free. When the twine disc is held too tight by the clamp and spring, it will in turn hold the twine so tight as to pinch it off and cause a failure to tie. This condition is generally indicated by one end of the band being frayed. The loosening of the spring that holds the twine disc will remedy this fault. If the twine disc is loosened too much, the knot can not be tied; this condition is generally indicated by both ends of the twine band being frayed.

Keep a Careful Eye on the Knotter.

Another cause or failure to tie is often found in the knotter spring which holds the finger down upon the knotter hook being so loose as not to hold the ends of the twine while the knot is pulled over the bill hook, resulting in a band with clean cut ends but no knot, the adjustment through wear or lack of adjustment through shaking loose of the bolt, holding the twine cutting knife, causing the severing of the twine before the knotter finger or bill hook has closed over it. A bent rusty needle or shaft, or needle, bill hook, twine disc or twine runs will cause no end of trouble early in the harvest through loose, untied or missed sheaves.

Pay Attention to Oiling.

Oiling the grain binder takes considerable time with fifty or more oil holes to keep clear and supplied with oil. There are bearing surfaces other than oil holes that must receive attention also, such as the reel standard, various chains and sprockets, sliding parts of the binding attachment and the bundle carrier. All bearings subject to heavy friction and speed should be oiled every hour if the binder is to last as long as a binder should. Every bearing should receive lubrication at least twice a day no matter how little work the bearing does. The main drive bearings, the pitman, and the sheaf binding attachment require the closest attention.—L. Stevenson, Sec., Dept. of Agriculture.

The fellow who can do the most for you is the fellow you see when you shave.

Most failures with live stock can be attributed to lack of a definite aim in breeding.

HANDLING LAYING HENS

Feeding and Housing Must Both Be Considered.

Give the Birds a Good Run—Dry Mash Hoppers Save Waste—Suggested Ration—Forage Crops—Don'ts for the Layers.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Following are results of experiments carried on by the writer when connected with the Agricultural Experiment Station for Vancouver Island, Sidney, B.C.

Houses and Yards.

The house in which the birds are kept is provided with a water-proof roof and a floor that is always dry. In preparing the house for the new flock of pullets, everything movable is taken out, cleaned, and then saturated with a mixture of equal parts of creosite and coal oil. The interior of the house is well scraped and swept clean of any foreign material. A coating of lime-wash is then applied, and the movable equipment replaced after the lime-washing has been done. When everything is dry, a 6-inch layer of dry straw is placed on the floor. The house is now ready for the five-month-old pullets, and care is taken to see that only strong, vigorous birds are permitted to occupy house space.

The runs provide ten square yards of surface for one bird. They are in duplicate and are used alternately for feed growing and exercise space. Late-leafing, deciduous trees only are used about poultry yards. The coniferous windbreaks are located far enough away from the poultry yards and buildings to permit of maximum sunlight entering all space occupied by the birds.

Feeding.

A dry mash hopper of such construction as will prevent waste is supplied with the following mash mixture:—

Wheat bran.....	400	pounds.
Ground oats.....	300	"
Beef scrap.....	200	"
What shorts.....	200	"
Corn meal.....	100	"
Fine salt.....	4	"

This mixture is always available for the birds. The whole grain ration is composed of two parts wheat, one part cracked corn, and one part oats, by weight. This is fed on the floor of the house morning and evening, in the daily proportion of five pounds per fifty birds, during the late autumn and winter. When a supply of skimmilk is available, the birds are given all they will take, and the beef scrap is reduced one-half. Shell, grit, and charcoal are always before the birds, being supplied in small metal hoppers which are conveniently placed.

Forage Crops for Poultry.

Small areas of kale, chard, and alfalfa were grown to be used as green feed for poultry. The chard was relished to a greater extent than the other green feeds. Green alfalfa was most useful during its season from May to November. For winter green feed, kale and mangles were used. For little chicks, chickweed was supplied during the first ten days, then lettuce and chard. A supply of clean water is always available for all the poultry; it is given in fountains placed thirty inches above the floor and surrounded by the narrowest possible platform on which the birds may stand to drink. This method has proved very satisfactory, as it prevents the birds from working dirt and foreign matter into the receptacles.

The laying houses are kept thoroughly clean. Dropping boards are scraped and sanded every morning. All litter and dust is removed every three weeks, the house swept out, and fresh litter again placed on the floor. The perches are sprayed with a creosote and coal oil mixture in equal parts, every three weeks. During the winter period a dust box four feet square and ten inches deep is provided. The birds are always given the freedom of an outside run, no matter what the weather is. The drawer type of trap nest is used, the birds readily becoming used to its action. Broody hens are confined in slat-bottom crates for the necessary period required for the change of their opinion on the subject.

Don'ts For the Layers.

Don't put pullets into an unclean house.

Don't waste time on unthrifty, deformed, or ailing birds; get an axe and a block of wood.

Don't neglect to clean the dropping boards daily.

Don't forget to clean the house and provide new, clean litter every three weeks.

Don't neglect to keep the dry mash hopper filled with a mash made from clean, wholesome grain, and meat products.

Don't waste your time with wet mashes; feed everything dry.

Don't neglect the drink; supply abundant water and milk.

Don't neglect the supply of shell, grit, and charcoal.

Don't waste time and money feeding tonics; well-cared-for poultry do not need nor are they benefited by, such a practice.—L. Stevenson, Sec. Dept. of Agriculture.

The worthlessness of poor quality bulls lives after them—in their low-producing daughters.

Apples are not very subject to blight and if we are careful the apple orchard can be kept clean.

"Agriculture, for an honorable and high minded man," says Xenophon, "is the best of all occupations and arts by which men procure the means of living."

In the morning, sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand; for thou knowest not whether shall prosper either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good.—Ecclesiastes XI, 6.

TREATING RINGWORM

A Parasite Skin Disease Affecting Calves.

Easily Spread by Contact—Symptoms Described — Treatment Recommended—Strict Isolation of Affected Animals Necessary.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The term "Ringworm" is applied to a skin disease of animals which is caused by a parasite of a fungus nature, and the disease results only by an animal becoming affected with this parasitic fungus or ringworm parasite.

The vitality of the ringworm parasite is very great, and often, after removal from an animal, it will live and remain active for a great length of time in a stable.

Ringworm may be conveyed or spread either by direct contact with affected animals, or indirectly by various intermediate agencies, such as infected bedding, blankets, curry combs and brushes, which have been in use.

Calves and young cattle are most commonly affected, although they are more especially when kept confined in close, damp, winter quarters, which are predisposing factors.

Adult cattle and horses are less commonly affected although they are also liable to be attacked.

On certain premises, where ringworm occurs among calves, the parasite may remain on the walls, stalls, posts of the building and fences, and the disease may be continued on the premises and conveyed to the calves from year to year, each winter.

Symptoms of Ringworm.

The parasites attack and destroy the hair, so that the disease becomes manifested by the formation of circular bare patches of skin. The affected parts of the skin become scaly in appearance and encrusted with scabs of a silvery gray color, and when the scabs are removed a raw bleeding surface is exposed.

Among yearlings and calves the disease occurs most frequently, and is noticed to affect the regions around the eyes, ears, neck and shoulders, and, in some cases in calves, may chiefly affect the skin around the mouth and lips.

In horses, ringworm is chiefly seen affecting foals and young horses, and, in them, is noticed to more often affect the upper parts of the body, such as over the shoulders, the back, loins and croup, and along the side of the neck and head.

Ringworm is also transmissable from affected animals to human beings, so that a person should guard against this possibility.

Treatment of Ringworm.

Animals affected with ringworm should be separated from non-affected animals until they have been cured from the disease, in order to prevent its spread.

The first steps in treatment should be to remove all of the bedding and litter from the stalls each day, and have it burnt and replaced with fresh clean bedding. The curry combs, brushes, blankets and other articles in use with affected animals should be disinfected either by boiling or soaking in a strong antiseptic solution, such as a 3% solution of carbolic acid or creolin, made by adding three parts of the drug to 100 parts of warm water.

Stables occupied by the affected animals should be cleaned and disinfected with limewash and carbolic acid. If these precautions are followed out, the affected animals can then be readily cured of the disease by thoroughly washing the affected parts with warm water and soap to remove all the encrusted scabs and matted hair. The hair around the margins of the affected parts should be closely clipped. After washing the affected parts, they should be allowed to dry, and then dressed with tincture of iodine. In using the tincture of iodine, it should be mixed in an equal amount of clean water and applied to the affected parts once a day by means of a small brush, or a cotton swab, until all of the affected parts are completely coated over. The iodine treatment should be applied daily until all of the affected parts are healed.

Another good preparation for the treatment of ringworm is a mixture composed of equal parts of tincture of iodine, carbolic acid and water, and which is applied in the same manner as the iodine itself.

Another useful remedy for the treatment of ringworm is sulphur ointment. This is made by mixing one part of sulphur and two parts of lard together, to form an ointment. The ointment is then smeared over the affected parts each day until a cure is affected.

While the affected animals are under treatment they should be kept separate from non-affected animals on the premises until they are completely cured of the disease.—C. D. McGilvray, M.D.V., Ont. Vet. College, Guelph.

Horse Stamps Foot.

Q.: I have a horse that stamps his hind feet as if they were itchy. What will cure him?

Reply: The stamping is a sign of itching. Clip the hair off and wash the limbs with warm water and castile soap, using a stiff brush for the purpose. Then, after drying thoroughly apply a mixture composed of sublimed sulphur 1 ounce, oil of tar, 1 ounce, raw linseed oil, 16 ounces; mix. Shake well and apply. The dressing should be repeated 4 days later. Two or three applications are usually sufficient.

No family has a right to purchase any meat until each member has at least a pint of milk daily.

WORKING THE MOWER

Practical Instructions on Running This Useful Machine.

Give the Cutting Bar and Steel Plate Attention—Keep the Knife Sharp—Go Over the Machine Daily—Returns From Bees.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

This machine has given splendid service to the farmers of the past and present generations. Fifty years ago the mower was a perfected machine, and the improvements since that date have not been of a revolutionary nature.

Watch the Cutting Bar.

This machine is subjected to a number of abuses, traceable to the carelessness of the average farm hand, lack of attention in oiling, dull ledger plates and knife operated over rough or stony ground. With the knife running close to the soil surface, injury from contact with gravel, sand and small stones is frequent. The watchfulness of the operator to avoid subjecting the cutter bar to injury is the best protection when the mower is in use on rough ground. The cutter bar with its numerous guards can be elevated or tilted quickly by an experienced operator and obstructions avoided. The guards should be kept tight and in perfect alignment.

Give the Steel Plate Attention.

The small steel plate that is riveted to the guard at the point where the knife edge performs the scissor movement should be kept sharp or at least not permitted to wear round. These plates, commonly known as ledger plates, become dull with use, a condition that greatly reduces the efficiency of the mower and increases the draft. A mower with dull or rounded ledger plates will stick in heavy cutting or damp grass. A sharp knife and sharp edged ledger plates means light draft for the team and clean, free cutting of the crop.

The Knife Must Be Kept Sharp.

Too much attention cannot be given to the cutter bar with its attached guards and quick moving knife. If the mower sticks at every mouse-nest or tuft of grass, the place to look for the trouble is in the dull knife, the ledger plates, the worn guards, or the keepers that hold the knife down in place. With the new mower it will be noted that the cutting edges are sharp, that there is but little play for the knife other than as intended. In the past too little attention has been given to keeping the ledger plates sharp. With these dull, no matter how good the knife is, tough material will be drawn beneath the knife instead of being cut, forcing the blade up against the guard causing wear that gives a loose fitting knife, poor work and greatly increased draft.

Why the New Mower Cuts Best.

The experience of all is that the mower cuts better the first season than ever after. This experience is largely due to the fact that too little attention is paid to the parts that are responsible for the cutting. The wear on the section points of the mower knife is greatest near the point. This wear, together with the grinding necessary to keep the knife sharp, changes the shape of the section considerably, and in such a way as to reduce its efficiency as a cutting implement. The man doing the grinding should endeavor to keep the original shape of the section in so far as possible. Many of the emery grinders used in sharpening mower knifes grind away the points of the section to a serious extent without doing very much sharpening. A specially shaped emery or carborundum stone or file should be used and the work done in the farm shop. A spare knife should always be at hand in the field.

Go Over the Machine Daily.

The mower should be gone over carefully twice each day and all bolts tightened. The main bearings should be oiled at least once each hour, and the pitman bearings at least every half hour. When the mower is not in use the knife should be removed. The cutter bar should be elevated to the vertical position when the machine is not in use. A little heavy mineral oil should be brushed over all parts that are likely to rust. Don't use paint oils. The mower, like the binder, to give its best service, should be given good care.—L. Stevenson, Sec., Dept. of Agriculture.

Returns From Bees.

Good returns are obtained from keeping bees in Canada, the conditions in many parts of the country being particularly favorable for honey production. Yet much uncertainty exists, and misconceptions have arisen as to the returns to be expected. One sometimes hears that a colony of bees has produced in one season four or five hundred pounds of honey. Such yields, however, are exceptional, and are the result of a combination of fortunate circumstances, abundant flowers of alsike and white clover, fireweed, or other important honey plants, a particularly industrious colony, a well trained and experienced beekeeper, and, above all, favorable weather. They cannot be obtained from every hive, nor can they be repeated year after year. Sometimes a year of failure follows a year of plenty

To get reliable figures it is necessary to average the returns from the colonies in the apiary for a number of years. The latest figures show that the average annual yield of honey has varied from 18 pounds per colony in the least profitable apiary to 133 pounds per colony in the most profitable apiary. The average annual production for all the apiaries was 63 pounds per colony, which is high enough to make a satisfactory profit. These figures indicate the importance of good management, the returns of only 18 pounds having been due to inexperience.

EATERS OF WOOD

Odd Dietetic Habit That Is by No Means Rare.

On North Coast of Siberia the Natives Prefer It to Other More Natural Foods.

In several places on the north coast of Siberia the natives eat wood, not because they must, but because they like it, says the Lancet (London). Wood is generally eaten even when fish is plentiful, their favorite dish being prepared by scraping off thin layers immediately under the bark of larch logs, chopping them fine and boiling them up with snow.

It generally turns out that dietetic habits which at first sight seem curious have a rational basis. The virtues of cod-liver oil no longer rest on empirical experience and a vague idea that its efficacy was proportional to its nastiness; the reputation of fresh vegetables was gained in the days before the Dutch taught us to grow turnips, and hardy cabbages, and when something like scurvy was an annual experience of the early spring.

It is interesting to guess the reason for wood eating. The cellulose which forms so large a part of a herbivorous diet is now recognized as being a subsidiary source of energy through the fatty acids produced in the stomach and bowels by cellulose-splitting bacteria. But the modified forms of cellulose which form the mass of tree trunks are hardly attacked by the bacteria of the alimentary canal. It is possible that the Siberians have by practice and habit so altered their intestinal flora that they can deal with lignin with advantage, but this seems a troublesome way of getting energy when fish and milk are available, and it appears hardly likely that the explanation of wood-eating lies along these lines.

But if the habit suggests at the moment no rationale, it is curious to note that it falls in line with the tastes of some other animals. The fondness of rabbits for bark and the immediate subjacent tissues is well known. It is, perhaps, worth noting, too, that these same invaluable experimental animals are peculiarly fond of hard, woody leaves—as, for example, holly, gorse or hawthorne, and sometimes seem actually to prefer them to cabbage or milk thistle. Ponies also are apt to be possessed of a devil or some curious appetite, and will set to work on fir forest trees and kill them by cleaning off the bark and conducting tissues down to the hard wood. These and other examples of similar tastes suggest that there is something particularly good in the outer layers of trees, and it is natural to think that it probably resides in the young conducting tissues rather than in the outer bark. Of its precise nature it is idle to speculate.

Orchestras in the Steerage.

"Times have changed," said Antonio, as he twirled his partner to the rhythm of music. "When I come over five years ago I no can wait till ship land. Now—music twice each day—this good ship!"

Anyone with a discerning eye would see that times have changed in the third class section, remarks the New York Sun. Instead of the old listless, half-frightened attitude of those who knock at our gates, there is gayety and spontaneous fun in the steerage now. Improvements in accommodation and deck sports on the big liners account to some extent for the change. But the greatest of these changes is music. This innovation is a potent factor for friendship, common interest and happiness.

Youngsters from villages in Czechoslovakia, dark-eyed bambinos from Cicily; chattering, bright, quick little citizens of France—all of them listen to the music with a kinship of spirit. And when the orchestra turns from "pieces" and the decks are enlivened by dance music, their elders show their appreciation and enjoyment.

Fasting to Cure Fits.

Epilepsy may be cured by fasting, Dr. Hugh Conklin told the 26th annual convention of the American Osteopathic association. Epilepsy, according to Dr. Conklin, is caused by the improper functioning of certain glands in the bowels. By fasting for 22 days, taking only water, a cure may be effected, he said.

"Many people," said Dr. Conklin, "fast 30 days and are never afflicted by fits again. The longest fast which any patient ever took under my direction lasted 60 days. Out of 37 tests in which children were used as patients only two still are affected by the disease. The children all were under the age of eleven years, but we effect cures in older patients in from 50 to 60 per cent of the cases we undertake."

"Caution."

The psychology of New York state's highway warning signs is interesting. Instead of saying "danger," "sharp curve ahead," "bridge," etc., these signs simply read "Caution." This isn't a very exciting warning, either on paper or on the signpost, but it excites the curiosity. The driver doesn't know whether he is coming to a washout or a steam roller. And because he doesn't know he is interested. Being interested he is in doubt. The road may develop nothing in particular; yet, on the other hand, he may get fooled if he tries to defy the warning. Consequently he treads lightly upon the accelerator. He obeys the sign without meaning to.

PROBABLY SAVED MANY LIVES

Lighthouse Keeper Proved Man of Resource and Courage in Time of Emergency.

The Indians called the island Natiskuan—the country of wailing, and under the modern corruption of Anticosti it has added to its terrible renown. Its whole history, from the day it was discovered by Jacques Cartier in 1534, to the present, is a record of human suffering.

In August, 1869, the family of Edward Pope, keeper of the Ellis Bay lighthouse, was stricken down by typhoid fever, and to add to his misfortunes the revolving apparatus of his light broke. The government steamer had gone, and Pope had no means of communicating with the marine department at Quebec or elsewhere.

The light revolved or flashed, as the technical phrase is, every minute and a half; and if it flashed no more it would probably be mistaken by passing vessels in that region of fog for the stationary light at the west point of the island, and thus lead to dire loss of life. Pope found that with a little exertion he could turn it and make it flash, and at once determined to fill the place of the automatic gear. Accordingly, this humble hero sat in the turret, with his watch by his side, turning the light regularly at the allotted time every night, from 7 p. m., until 7 a. m., from the middle of August until the first of December and from the first of April until the end of June when the government steamer came to his relief with a new apparatus.

All through the first season, Pope's daughter and grandchildren were ill unto death, with nobody save him to nurse them. He waited on them tenderly through the day, but as night fell on the iron-bound coast he hastened to his vigil in the turret, doing his duty to the Canadian government and to humanity with unflinching devotion.

In the second season his daughter, who had lived through the fever, took turns with him in the light room. This man may have saved a thousand lives. He died in 1872, and his deed well deserves to be chronicled, for of the heroes of Anticosti, as of the long roll of her victims, the world knows nothing.—Montreal Family Herald.

Where the Sparrow Justified Himself.

News dispatches inform us that the English sparrow "invaded Alaska this spring for the first time." Arriving in America about 1850, it "has been gradually working westward ever since," driving out most other small birds as it goes. It has already spread over nearly the whole of Europe, and in spite of everything seems likely to make a place for itself all the way round the world.

Because of its fecundity, its inability to live peaceably with other birds, and the depredations it has been accused of making on brick chimneys and buildings, some people—even bird lovers—have greatly deplored its coming to this country.

But it can be a useful bird, as it proved to South Carolina farmers in 1917, writes a correspondent of Pennsylvania Grit. In the spring of that year the army worms started an invasion of our fields, devouring everything as they went. The farmers were in despair; when they saw how bare the worms were leaving the earth. Then the English sparrows swarming in the fields in greater and greater numbers daily, began to devour the worms with a voracity truly gratifying. The number of worms which one sparrow would devour in a day was incredible, a farmer told me. And the poisonous mixture, with which the worms were finally exterminated, before they had injured the crops irreparably, had no ill effects on the sparrows. They ate worms so long as there were any, dead or alive, to be found.

No Flies in Alaska.

Everybody knows that mosquitoes are a frightful pest in Alaska; but it is news to learn that houseflies do not exist there.

This interesting fact was definitely ascertained by Dr. J. M. Aldrich of the United States National museum, in the course of a recent expedition which he made for the purpose of studying Alaskan insects.

He found two entirely new species of mosquitoes. Horse flies were abundant everywhere. But there were no houseflies. In vain did he explore grocery stores, restaurants, canneries, garbage dumps and other likely places for them.

The fact is that the housefly is by origin a tropical insect. It cannot endure cold weather. In temperate latitudes a few houseflies manage to live over the winter in heated houses—enough of them, that is to say, to start a fresh crop in the following spring.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Mails for the Far North.

Post office regulations, stamps and a new imprint bearing the name "Aklavick" are now on their way to the Arctic circle, where the Dominion government soon will open the most northerly post office in Canada. Aklavick is a trading post on the delta at the mouth of the Mackenzie river. Two mails will leave the new post office by steamer during the season of open water, and one mail by dog team during the winter, the latter being the longest and most lonely postal route on the continent.

Now Many Postmistresses.

Washington has recently officially sanctioned the title of postmistress. The number of women serving in this capacity is increasing rapidly in the United States.

Hangman's Lot Is Hard One.

A fresh-complexioned, middle-aged man of medium build, who is seen occasionally on the steps of Rochdale railway station carrying a small satchel, might be a country doctor going to lend his co-operation to the stork. Instead his mission is the opposite. He is John Ellis, England's official hangman, and his appearance means that the next morning some unfortunate will die on the scaffold.

The Ilford case brought the number of executions in which Ellis has been connected up to a round 120. Having been a hangman since 1901, he has personally carried out sixty executions, while he has acted as assistant at as many more. He it was who hanged Dr. Crippen, Sir Roger Casement, Sutton, the poisoner, and Smith, the murderer of "the brides in the bath."

Ellis rarely goes abroad except on official business. Few persons ever speak to him. He is ostracized completely so far as social intercourse goes. He applied for the job of hangman on the spur of the moment. The remuneration is not large, and hangmen like other people in the United Kingdom have been high prices.

Ellis receives $12.50 for each execution and another $12.50 for "good conduct," which means that he must act, as in former days, stay at a public house on the day of execution, and earn a commission for attracting custom. In Scotland he receives double money for all executions. In both countries he receives the rope with which he carried out the law's stern decree. There are no other perquisites to the position.

Bairnsfather on Hungry Heroes.

The inimitable Captain Bruce Bairnsfather, who recently made his first appearance as a single turn on the music-hall stage in Old Bill and Me, tells an amusing story concerning a certain battalion abroad which was in a half-famished condition owing to non-delivery of the rations.

So, in order to revive their drooping spirits, one of the officers organized an impromptu concert.

Informed of the capabilities of one of the men, the officer sought him out and requested his assistance.

"Sorry, I couldn't, sir," was the unexpected reply.

"Why, you do play something, don't you?"

"I did, sir."

"Well, what's your instrument?"

"The bones, but — I've eaten them!"

The First Wallpaper.

It is said that Kensington Palace was the first building in England decorated with wallpaper—a form of decoration which, in the opinion of speakers at the recent conference of Master Painters, will shortly become obsolete. William Pyne, the historian of Kensington Palace, relates that Kent, the architect employed by George I. to redecorate the palace, made a startling departure by papering "the King's great drawing-room." The effect was much admired, and the new art of paper-hangings, being both cheap and elegant, was generally adopted in preference to the old-style velvet flock hangings."

Execution Was Exaggerated.

Gustave Schoof is back again. Executed in the Tower of London as a German spy, according to announcement at that time, the former "broncho buster," lecturer, mounted policeman and adventurer, writes from his home in Claresholm, Alberta, that he is alive and kicking and as loyal to the British crown as ever.

Major Schoof as he is best known, was a lecturer through eastern Canada for several years following the South African war. His adventures had been many.

Running away from Schleswig-Holstein as a youth to escape military service under the hated German, this ardent Dane landed in the United States when cow punching was in its prime. He became a broncho buster in Kansas but found the life too slow. So he went to Africa and broke horses for the British in the last Zulu war, took part in the Jameson Raid, hunted big game and finally settled in Canada.

Schoof did not get to the Balkan war, the reason being that he was in the Mexican Revolution. He wanted to go to the Great War but was too old. On June 21, 1917, there was executed in the Tower of London, a German spy who gave his name as Gustave Schoof. In reality he was one Schwartz who had heard Schoof lecture in Minneapolis. Hearing of this, Major Schoof had his own name officially cleared. In 1922, in order to square himself publicly with the people of Minneapolis, he walked in his British uniform in the Armistice Day parade in that city. Between wars, Schoof served in the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. To-day he is a game garden and a retired member of an Alberta cavalry regiment, a lover of fighting and a hater of militarism.

Unkind to Its Discoverer.

The miner was discovered coarse gold in the Klondike was a Nova Scotian, Robert Henderson, who went into the Yukon in 1894. He found good panning and reported the prospects to a man named Carmac.

Acting on Henderson's information, Carman and a party of three Indians accidentally made a find on Bonanza Creek and staked their claims without letting Henderson know of their luck.

So Henderson, who had been prospecting and "panning" in the vicinity of the big find for two years, and freely advertising his success, got only an ordinary claim in the new field. He was working on a claim paying only two cents the pan, while Carman and his Indians were getting ten cents the pan on a location that Henderson had indicated to them.

In his "Early Days of the Yukon" William Ogilvie quotes the letter of "a young man of Toronto who entered the service of the Hudson Bay Company in 1859, and was sent to the company's most distant post at Fort Yukon," in which mention is made of the existence of gold in the gravel of rivers in that region.

Equal Opportunity.

Father: "Now, my boy, why is it that you are always at the bottom of the class?"

Little Freddie: "It doesn't make any difference, daddy; they teach the same things at both ends."

Secret Diplomacy.

Her Chum—However did you make your husband give you that lovely all-season trip?

Mrs. Wyse-Guy—Don't tell a soul. I had mother write and ask when it would be convenient for her and father and my two sisters to come and make us a nice, long visit.

Another Vicious Circle.

"One by one our children leave us," said the mother sadly, as the fourth daughter started on her wedding journey.

"Yes," replied the father, a little more sadly, "and one by one they bring our sons-in-law back to us."

Front.

Some people put all the money in "front."

For instance—

Said his wife: "The parlor furniture is getting very shabby."

Said he: "Have some elaborate coverings made."

Ahead of Fawther.

"Papa, the newly engaged daughter said ardently, "Dick and I are truly two souls with but a single thought."

"Well, child, don't be discouraged," her father replied soothingly. "That's more than your mother and I had when we were married."—Toronto Telegram.

A Disappointment.

"I hear that Mrs. Highbride is much disappointed in her husband.

"Dreadfully. She understood he was a home-loving man, and now he wants to tag along with her everywhere she goes."

SURE THING

"Do you consider thirteen at table unlucky?"

"Yes, with food at present prices."

Of Course Not.

It's really not consistent,
As any one can see,
When a fellow's living in "A Flat"
To snore in loud "High C."

No Masher.

"Yep, I went to hear that lady lecturer."

"Did you follow her?"

"Certainly not. I wouldn't follow a lady I didn't know, and besides I had my wife along."

Temporary Absence.

"What's the meaning of 'au revoir?'"

"It's what young authors say to their manuscripts when they send them out.

Joking the Jilted.

Tom (rejected and dejected)—I can never get her picture off my mind.

Dick—Printed there by her own negative, I suppose.

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LIFE AND LONGEVITY.

Simply Prolonging One's Days on Earth Is Not Real Living.

What really constitutes life? Is it action, or is it merely existence? Who is the more useful, the man who gives his all in energy to service or he who conserves his forces and thereby prolongs his days? He lives most who accomplishes most. Activity in useful, productive or constructive effort is the real test of life. Length of years may content some, but restless, energetic souls will press forward, regardless of time, striving for a goal they may never attain, but always striving, and these only really live.

Life insurance presidents, being interested in the prolongation of existence of risks, bend their efforts to the teaching of elements of living, the avoidance of excesses, exposures or unnecessary risks of any kind and in this way really serve the world because they increase the productive years of man.

As a result of modern methods man really lives longer and better, but this is not the all in all of life. To live is to be active, to have a part in the creative effort of mankind, regardless of whether the span be long or short, so long as it is busy, for "an end is an end, whether it cometh on the winged heels of a week or the dull stretch of a century."

Rich, but Wretched.

Frederick Albett, the third Krupp, became the richest man in the German emperor's dominions. When he died, in 1902, his estate was valued at nearly $200,000,000. Perhaps the inability of wealth to bestow happiness was never more strikingly exemplified than in his case. He was a dyspeptic, forbidden all the delights of the table and to smoke. Of late years a physician never left his side. A fearful melancholy claimed him, and his life was overshadowed by a nervous depression. All the world was wrong.—Pearson's Weekly.

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THE REVIEW

Phone 49

whom he was very proud. One day he went to the school to see how young Mike was getting on. "Tell me," he said to one of the teachers, "is 'young Mike makin' good progress?"

"Yes, indeed," was the reply.

"Phwat's he studyin'?" asked the Irishman.

"Algebra, English and Latin," replied the professor.

"Lat'in', hey? Well, that's foine. And will he be taught plasterin', too?"

Otherwise Correct.

"I fear you American women look on your husbands as nothing more than walking bank accounts," remarked the lady lecturer from abroad.

"I'll have to take exception to one part of your statement," said the fashionable matron. "With half a dozen cars at his disposal, my husband doesn't have to walk."

In California.

Native—What are you sobbing about, my good friend?

Tourist—This wonderful climate—this great country—

Native—Well, now, stop and stay here the rest of your life. You don't have to go back.

Tourist—I'm not going back, but think what I've missed by not being born here!

UNSEALED

"What we want to do is to get at the solid facts."

"I have been gazing at one for months—the concrete floor of my empty coal bin."

An Exception.

A fool and his dough are soon parted,
Is a saying we picked up at school;
But what of the grasping old miser?
He's surely one kind of a fool.

A Hopeless Task.

Judge Cluer (to young married woman, who would persist in talking, in the Shoreditch county court)—You have been married only a short time, and he hasn't taught you to hold your tongue yet.

Woman (emphatically)—And he never will!—London Tit-Bits.

Has a Full Supply.

Hub—So you've been to a teacher of physical culture. Well, what did he tell you?

Wife—The first thing he told me was to keep my chin up.

Hub—Huh! I hadn't noticed any falling off in that line.

THE MEANING OF MEMEL

MORE COMPLICATIONS ARISE IN EASTERN EUROPE.

Lithuanians Started Action to Seize City Just at the Time When France Was Busy Entering the Rich Valley of the Ruhr—Complications Are Increasing as Result of National Ambitions.

After having waited four years for their only outlet to the Baltic, the Lithuanians have started to take by force what they believe is their rightful heritage. The city of Memel and its strip of territory along the Niemen river are actually under the jurisdiction of the Council of Ambassadors, which succeeded the Supreme Council of Premiers, and not under the League of Nations, as has been averred. The title of sovereignty was transferred to the allied and associated powers from Germany, as that to eastern Galicia was transferred from Austria. The Council of Ambassadors now has before it the task of deciding what the future regime at Memel shall be, and a decision has been regarded as imminent for some time. The actual administration of the district has been in the hands of the French, and it is worth noting that the Lithuanian move coincided with the French occupation of Essen.

The problem at Memel is in many respects similar to that of Danzig. There the Poles demanded an outlet to the sea, promised them in Mr. Wilson's fourteen points. But as the city was inhabited by a German majority, the Paris Peace Conference resorted to its favorite expedient of "internationalizing" the city and giving the Poles free use of the harbor. Concerning an outlet to the sea for Lithuanian nothing had been stipulated in the fourteen points; the independence of the country itself was an afterthought. But by Article 99 of the Treaty of Versailles Germany was forced to give up Memel and the land north of the Niemen to the victorious powers, who were to decide its fate later. The territory is about 2,800 square kilometers and the population about 140,000. In majority it is Lithuanian, though in the city itself, as at Danzig, the German element is the largest. Thanks partly to having been under German instead of Russian rule, the population of Memel and its territory is more advanced in culture than that of the remainder of Lithuania.

Originally the western powers may have thought that Lithuania might ultimately consent to become a part of the reconstituted Poland, as it had been a more or less autonomous member of the old kingdom, but the Lithuanians insisted on independence and gained their cause, taking almost for granted that they would be given Memel as their port. On account of the mixed population it was difficult to draw a definite ethnographic border, and on October 9, 1920, the Polish general, Zeligowski seized by force the Vilna district, which by the Russo-Lithuanian Treaty of July 12, 1920, had been given to the latter country. Vilna morever, is the old capital of Lithuania. Since that time the Poles and the Lithuanians have practically been at war. Until Poland restores Vilna, the Lithuanians declare they will have no friendly relations with her.

In the government of Memel the Poles also claim a share on the ground that it is the natural outlet for part of their commerce. In this demand they probably have the tacit support of France, their ally, who desires as strong a Poland as possible. The Germans of Memel are also represented as favoring an international regime for the city with a view to ultimate reversion to Germany. But if the Poles get established both at Vilna and at Memel, the time of a reincorporation of the remainder of Lithuania with Poland may be hastened, something the present French regime would perhaps be pleased to see happen. At least this would seem to explain why the Lithuanians chose to march on Memel the very day the French were entering the Ruhr.

Forestry Pigeons.

The United States forestry service has been experimenting with carrier pigeons. Recently, in an Idaho forest, a carrier pigeon was taken by a packhorse over mountains, kept at its destination overnight and released the next day. It was subsequently found that it took the pigeon exactly thirty minutes to cover the eighteen miles to its home coop. In another recent test the pigeon was sent to headquarters with a message asking for fire-fighting assistance. Soon after, however, it was found that the fire was under control. Word was sent by a second bird that the requested assistance would not be required, and it reached the central camp just in time to prevent the assisting expedition from starting.

Large Forfeits.

Paying up cost unsuccessful candidates at the recent British election something like $35,000. England has a law which requires a man who puts himself forward for Parliament before he has enough popular esteem to get one-eighth of the votes cast in his district or forfeit the sum which amounts to approximately $700 in our money. More than fifty candidates suffered the forfeiture in the November election. — The Nation's Business.

Saving Them for His Son.

"Alfred," said Mrs. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

"Now that is one of the most pathetic things I have ever seen," said the rich and benevolent old man, who, on a scorching hot day, stood with a friend watching a typical London street arab.

"You see the ice cart has been delivering at that shop, and the poor little chap has taken a piece from the gutter. Now, you and I, who can get a refreshing drink whenever we require it, cannot imagine what a luxury that piece of ice is to that boy."

"Here, my little fellow, here's a three-penny-bit. Get yourself a glass of lemonade. You must not eat that stuff. It will make you ill."

"I wasn't going to eat it," said the grimy little chap. "Farver's 'having a sleep at 'ome, an' I was going to drop it down his back."

Silencer Needed.

Some time ago I took an old colored man to the picture show for the first time. When he came out I said:

"Well, uncle, did you enjoy the picture?"

"Oh, yes," he said; "the picture was all right, but the piano made so much noise I couldn't hear a word they said."—Charlotte Observer.

No Concentration.

"Would you call Mrs. Gadder an inquisitive woman?"

"Not unduly so, for a member of her sex."

"No?"

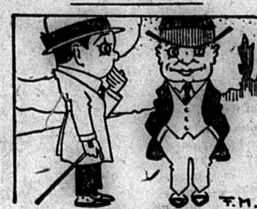
"After she has tried unsuccessfully for six months to find out the income of a neighbor, something else is sure to attract her attention."

Original Kind of Touch.

Young Wife—John, is it true that money talks?

Hub—That's what they say, my dear.

Young Wife—Well, I wish you'd leave a little here to talk to me during the day. I'm getting lonesome for some of that conversation.



HIS NIBS

"There goes his nibs, my boss."

"Is that a respectful way to speak of your employer?"

"It's all right in his case. He manufactures pens."

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And all His saints above,
Hate may make a million wars,
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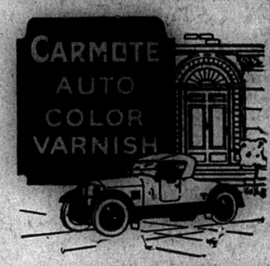

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